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Proper Relief Of Roving Idle Is Found Vital

With Lagging of Federal Care, Problem Falls on Local Communities

Way Out Is Sought

Co-operation Among States Is Urged in Redeeming Floating Population

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 7—Discussion of the grave social effects arising out of the problem of unemployed and penniless transients who roam the United States featured the second day's meeting of the Interstate Conference of Transient and Settlement Laws held under auspices of the commissions of interstate co-operation of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania here today.

It was urged by speakers that action by the federal and state governments was imperative for the public welfare. Means must be found to help those unemployed men, women and girls and boys, it was declared.

Depends Much on States

Frank W. Goodhue, director of the division of aid and relief of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare and chairman of the Committee of Interstate Problems of the American Public Welfare Association, saw further progress in this direction depending to a great extent upon the ability of the states or their political subdivisions to give humane consideration and support to these transients who have no legal residence in any state.

"The economic phase of the problem, which, I regret to have to admit," he said, "is in some jurisdictions the only question receiving consideration.

Personal Equation Vital

"While important, it should be subordinated to the well-being of persons in need. Subject, of course, to a general nationwide procedure based upon improved laws and policies, each case should receive individual consideration and treatment.

"It is apparent that the Federal Government proposes to discontinue its active participation in the relief of transients. I regret that such a trend is evident, because I am confident the transient has received much better consideration on a case-work basis as a result of federal co-operation.

Need in Many States

"Whether or not the Federal Government continues its transient activities, there is urgent need in many states of improved welfare laws that will enable town, county or state welfare departments to give more humane consideration and support to families or unattached persons regardless of their legal settlement status. Any state which has no provision of law authorizing local support for persons having no legal settlement is not, in my opinion, in a position to enter into reasonable interstate relationship with other states."

Mr. Goodhue offered the draft of a reciprocal agreement he believed should be adopted in the interest of uniformity of action and for the welfare of dependent persons who drift from state to state seeking help wherever it might be found. Four New England states already have enacted statutes along the lines he advocated, he added.

Utilities Seek to Check Federal Sale of Power

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Seven Texas utilities companies petitioned the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday to enjoin federal officials from aiding the Lower Colorado River Authority and the Brazos (Texas) River Conservation and Reclamation District.

The companies said they raised no objection to a $4,500,000 allotment in July, 1934, to complete the Buchanan Dam and reservoir, holding that power would be sold through existing distributing agencies. They added, however, that Secretary Ickes had developed a plan for a unified system of dams and reservoirs on the Colorado River for generation of power and for transmission systems to market it.

Jury's Action Awaited On Navy Plot Charges

LOS ANGELES, March 7 (AP)—Pierson Hall, United States district attorney, said investigation of a plot allegedly involving espionage and sale of navy secrets to a foreign power would await the taking of testimony by the federal grand jury.

"When the grand jury has finished with its witnesses, this department will examine the evidence," Mr. Hall said. "If necessary, we will work through the State and Navy Departments to clean it up."

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41,000 to Share $1,070,000 Melon

By the Associated Press

Schenectady, N. Y., March 7

GERARD SWOPE, president of the General Electric Company, yesterday announced that the General Electric Company would distribute $1,070,000 to 41,000 company employees under a new profit-sharing plan.

Mr. Swope said $655,000 of the total would be paid at once, the additional $415,000 to be paid holders of company bonds.

Relief Declared Intent of New Deal Education Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Miss Agnes Samuelson, president of the National Education Association, made public today, defended his failure to place the administration of the emergency education program in the hands of the U. S. Office of Education, state departments of education, and local school boards.

Miss Samuelson, in her letter, had taken the President to task for setting up conflicting or duplicating agencies instead of making use of the regular educational system established by the American people which she describes as being "free, among other things, from partisan bias and political pressure."

National Youth

The President's defense for his action centered around the contention that none of the emergency education activities has concerned education alone, but all have involved the element of relief. "In fact," wrote the President, "it has been the relief feature which has justified the Federal Government's supplying funds for programs so largely educational as have been the emergency education program, the emergency aid to rural schools, the program of college student aid, and, in fact, the whole National Youth Administration.

"Had these programs been wholly educational, and had they represented essentially a federal plan to aid in the support of education, it would have been my policy to use only the regularly constituted agencies of education to administer them," he continued.

Assurance Given

Explaining that relief is a problem with which educational people are not generally well acquainted, Mr. Roosevelt said it was doubtful

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Congress Shies Over Funds For 'Pet' Projects

Quoddy and Florida Canal Must Await Specific Appropriations

Relief Funds Tapped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7 — Congress is displaying considerable reluctance to vote funds needed to complete certain controversial construction projects begun by President Roosevelt with emergency powers and money, leaving politicians and local communities wondering what will become of their "pets."

Instead of asking for a general public works grant this year, President Roosevlt asked Congress to make specific provision for continuing each project in its regular appropriation bills.

Quoddy Project Involved

When the War Department appropriation bill came before the House Appropriations Committee, it contained a request from the President for $9,000,000 for continuing work on the Passamaquoddy tidal power project in Maine and $12,000,000 for carrying on further work on the Florida ship canal, proposed short-cut route from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic, as well as smaller appropriations for a few lesser projects, totaling altogether $29,000,000.

The committee withheld its approval of the additional funds, explaining that it believes the appropriations should be recommended only after Congress had given its specific authorizations to the various projects for which the President was asking additional funds.

Action Is Delayed

Word went back to Maine and Florida that the two projects would have to wait and take their chances with the deficiency bill when it comes up for consideration some months hence. Engineers at Quoddy had money available to continue work until April 1, but preliminary operations on the Florida canal, engaging some 6000 of the State's needy, would have had to have been stopped almost immediately had not President Roosevelt come to the rescue with an additional allotment of $200,000 for work relief funds.

The President's action in granting further funds to the canal project immediately after his request had been shunted aside by the House committee has disturbed certain

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Hitler Marches Troops Into Rhineland Zone, Denounces Locarno, Offers to Rejoin League; Duce Agrees to Negotiate African Peace Terms

Reported Terms of Italy Will Refuse Title of an Aggressor

Vital African Rights To Be Insisted Upon

Mussolini Also Expected to Require Lifting of Sanctions During Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 7—Italy's decision to accept "in principle" the proposal of the League of Nations' Committee of Thirteen for opening peace negotiations is regarded in informed circles here as an indication that she does not intend to deal with the problem of peace as an "aggressor," but as a victorious country determined to impose peace upon a vanquished nation.

Premier Benito Mussolini communicated to the Council of Ministers today the terms of the Italian reply. Nothing whatsoever is known of these terms, which in all probability will be made public March 10.

Offer Set No Conditions

In Italian political quarters it is stated that, inasmuch as the League appeal addressed to the belligerents did not contain preventive limitations or conditions to the opening of peace negotiations, there was no reason why Signor Mussolini should not give a favorable answer. Italy's acceptance, however, does not prejudice the problem of peace with Ethiopia and practical methods for its conclusion are envisaged in this country.

Italy has no intention of altering the position arising from the manifold causes which originated in the present conflict. Il Duce, it is emphasized here, has not waged war with Ethiopia for the sake of war and will not continue hostilities for one day longer if he receives positive assurances that Italy's vital interests will be recognized and he receives a definite settlement.

Italy's Main Terms

Italian action in Africa, it is stressed, has been determined by self-defense and corresponds to the needs of a great power.

It has been, it is declared, to repair injustices of the peace treaties and of those contained in the present partition of the world's riches.

Italian action has been carried out in a territory in which Italian expansion was explicitly contemplated by treaties that are still binding.

These essential points constitute the main basis of the peace settle-

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Wide World

Air Officer Reichsführer Hitler Gen. Hermann Göring

The German Cabinet Members Are Shown Having Flight Regulations Explained to Them on Their Visit to the Richtofen Squadron

Dramatic Speech to Sudden Session of Reichstag and Talk With Ambassadors Voice Willingness to Re-enter League and Co-operate for Peace

Reichsführer Declares Franco-Soviet Pact Already Has Set Aside Locarno Agreement

Soviet Russia Attacked for Bolshevist Propaganda as Hitler Declares Germany Will Never Sign Pact With U. S. S. R.; Special Reichstag Elections Called for March 29

BULLETIN

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, told Ambassadors of three nations which signed the Locarno Pact that Germany committed "a hostile act" today by sending troops into the Rhineland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 7—German troops today occupied the Rhineland demilitarized zone.

The Third Reich denounced the Locarno Pact as null and void because France, it is alleged, has already violated the Locarno through the Franco-Soviet pact.

At the same time, it is announced that the Reich is prepared to conclude new pacts with France and Belgium regarding the western frontier and to give the Netherlands equal guarantees regarding its common boundaries with Germany.

Shuts Out U. S. S. R.

The Third Reich will never cooperate with Soviet Russia, but is prepared to work on a basis of equal status with western Europe in such issues as Germany's return to a revised League of Nations, colonies and an air pact for western Europe.

The German Reichstag, in which pronouncement of world significance was made today, has been dissolved and new elections decreed for March 29.

Record-Breaking Speech

In few legislative assemblies of the world have so many and such significant statements been made in a single speech as were made by Adolf Hitler in the Reichstag today. And rarely can there have been such an admixture of take and offer, of violation of treaty agreements, accompanied by a simultantous offer of willingness to reopen negotiations with the same partners immediately.

Inequalities Assailed

Herr Hitler in his speech, after criticism of post-war conditions resulting from the Versailles Treaty, because it has ignored the vital interests of nations, declared the so-called German question was not one of rearmament or of love of war, but consisted of two parts—first, Germany's lack of colonies (Germany does not seek any special privileges but also does not accept poorer chances of living than other nations) and, secondly, political equality of status with other states.

Equal Status Demanded

"Germany will not, should not, cannot tolerate this inequality."

And in Herr Hitler's opinion, "equal status is the solution, not the correction of the European question."

Herr Hitler based his denunciation of the Locarno Pact upon the fact that the Franco-Soviet pact has already destroyed the inner meaning and practical significance of the pact, since it is undeniable that the Franco-Soviet agreement is directed against Germany and that France undertook therein responsibilities that went far beyond those in the Locarno Pact by giving far-reaching guarantees to Russia. Further, France alone could now be able to decide who was the aggressor under the Locarno.

Cheers

This denunciation, followed by Herr Hitler's dramatic declarations that Germany's political sovereignty over the demilitarized Rhine zone had again been established, were statements which produced prolonged cheers from the Reichstag.

When the cheering had subsided, Herr Hitler added that Germany is prepared to come to a new understanding with France and Belgium on this matter and to sign a 25-year nonagression pact with these powers, and invite Italy and England as guarantor states.

Other Peace Points

Herr Hitler also declared his readiness to sign an air pact with western powers for prevention of any sudden air attacks upon the states concerned.

He is also willing to make an agreement with Lithuania, now that the question of autonomy for Germans in Memel has been settled.

Now that Germany had obtained its political equality status, he added, the Reich is ready to negotiate on colonies and regarding membership in a new League of Nations, freed from the spirit of the Versailles treaty.

Bars Bolshevism

Herr Hitler's declaration reveals him as prepared to agree to proposals already put forward by western powers—in fact, to go a long way to establish an understanding with them. But he refuses to have anything to do with Soviet Russia and its all-world Bolshevism which he calls "this Asiatic world conception." Herr Hitler would, he declared, continue along the road for understanding with the western powers, but experience had already shown him

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U. S. to Avoid Entanglements In Reich Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Typical congressional and governmental opinion seemed to accept and approve Germany's final unilateral removal today of the last major restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles. Basic American opinion has long been revisionist. Spokesmen were quick to underline the Third Reich's offer to join the League of Nations and negotiate further non-aggression treaties with its neighbors, as well as join the highly important western air pact.

Officially, however, the American Government kept aloof from the tense European situation. Cordel Hull, Secretary of State, withheld all comment. Although the United States reserves in its separate peace treaty with Germany all advantages accruing from demilitarization and other clauses, it accepts no responsibility for their enforcement. Therefore, technically the American Government takes the position that the day's stirring events do not concern it.

Luther Hails Move

That was not the case in the dark salons of the old-fashioned German embassy on Massachusetts Avenue. Prominently on the wall in the drawing room hangs a picture of Hans Luther, Chancellor of the German Republic, as he signed the Locarno treaties in London on Dec. 1, 1925, along with his subordinate, Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister. And Hans Luther, now Ambassador to the United States, buoyantly analyzed the effects of Germany's final act of repudiation—and, from its viewpoint, of freedom.

"The struggle for equality of rights now has ended!" cried Dr. Luther. "And membership in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Italo-German Accord Apparent To Geneva in Timing of Moves; Rome-Berlin Talks Recalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 7—Officials here do not fail to remark the curious coincidence of German and Italian diplomatic action. Precisely at the moment when Premier Benito Mussolini was preparing his reply to the League's peace appeal, which was calculated to provoke differences of opinion, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler was operating his new dramatic coup.

The simultaneousness of such parallel proceedings is attributed to an Italo-German understanding. No one can say how far the two countries have concerted their general policy, but that there is at least a limited agreement to defy or to outwit the League can hardly be doubted.

Advance Information

Strong hints come out of Rome that Il Duce knew the Führer's intent before the memorandum was made to the ambassadors at Berlin and before the Reichstag speech. At any rate it is apparent that Rome had a pretty good idea of what Berlin was about to do as a result of intensive conversations recently carried on between the two capitals.

It is also noted that Herr Hitler's statement regarding the divorcement of the League Covenant from the Versailles Treaty is in line with Signor Mussolini's recent pronouncements.

It is known that Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, was extremely insistent in urging on the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, prudence in dealing with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict in view of French apprehensions regarding Germany's attitude toward the Rhineland remilitarization and the Locarno.

It is known, too, that he asked for specific pledges of British support in case strong measures were decided upon by France, but received only vague promises, and the excuse that the matter was one for the British Cabinet to decide. Indeed the situation is rapidly developing in which the French are justifying their lack of complete solidarity with Britain against Italy by the absence of the assurances of Britain respecting Germany, while Britain reverses the argument.

New Memo Under Way

That Italy is compiling a new memorandum endeavouring to prove Ethiopia's unworthiness for full League membership and will affirm her right to pursue direct negotiations for peace, is taken as certain. Suspension of sanctions and cessation of the supplies of arms to Ethiopia will be embarrassing conditions.

In these circumstances it is clear that European diplomatic affairs in their relation to the League are rapidly approaching a climax.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, March 7

Berlin—Hitler Reopens Europe's Great Problems

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Europe—Adolf Hitler, by moving troops at high noon into the Rhineland and denouncing the Locarno Pact, brought Europe to the verge of a crisis, with the doors opening on war or on constructive advances toward stabilizing post-war relations.

Hitler in his address to the Reichstag declared that Germany is striking against inferiority of rights and the maintenance of treaty-imposed penalties. He added that if equality is granted, today's development may be regarded as a solution of European problems rather than a raising of a new crisis.

Germany's coup, if it is accepted, will mean that the great powers will be offered by Hitler a new western demilitarized zone, with France and Belgium to disarm as well as Germany, a new non-aggression pact and Germany's return to the League of Nations.

Interlocking diplomacy is seen by students of international relations. Il Duce's acceptance of the League of Nations' invitation to negotiate the Italo-Ethiopian War synchronized almost to the hour with Hitler's action, suggesting to League officials possible collaboration.

France

French action will probably determine the seriousness of Hitler's coup. Members of the French Cabinet plunged into emergency session and decided to submit Germany's action to the League of Nations, on the grounds that this body must adjudicate whether or not Germany has become an aggressor under the terms of the Locarno Treaty.

The Franco-Russian Pact is given by Germany as vindication for Hitler's momentous program just as France's failure to disarm after the World War was offered by Germany last March as justification for rearming in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

Britain

France's action may have the power to determine the consequences of Hitler's action, but England's course is seen as influencing what France will do. If England gives France vigorous support under the Locarno Pact, France's policy is certain to be sterner.

England, keenly alert to the seriousness of the occasion, started a series of conferences, kept the telephone wires open between London and Berlin, and conferred with the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold Von Hoesch.

England appears likely to use all possible means to restrain the French, while France is expected to urge Britain to adopt a more drastic attitude.

Geneva

League of Nations officials predict an early extraordinary session of the Council, called to hold a great peace conference aimed at a re-appraisal of the whole peace machinery of Europe.

Hitler's action is seen as a part of the steady process of slipping out of the bonds of the peace treaties. Consensus is that his action may have

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Boston News Today:

Southern Wage Scales Loom for N. E. Labor
Gilbertian Touch Given WPA Drama Activities
New York Union Acts to Organize Hub Lift Pilots
Conciliation Fails, Garment Strike Continues
Local Peace Groups Consolidate Under League
Taxpayers Object to Curley Telegraph Check-up

These and other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Petroleum Group Starts Campaign On 'Gas' Tax Diversion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The case for elimination of diversion of gasoline tax funds is given stanch support by the Pacific Coast Petroleum Industries Committee in its findings marking the seventeenth anniversary of such state collections.

Long an issue in politics and economics, diversion of the use of funds from levies on fuel has been estimated in millions of dollars as outstanding evidence to reduce the excise which in some states more than equals the price of the gasoline itself.

The committee report was directed to California's Governor, Frank F. Merriam, who was informed that this State's demands had totaled $360,178,538 since the levy was imposed in 1923. The cost of the tax in 1935 alone was given as $44,122,000.

Governor Merriam was urged to incorporate in his administrative policy expenditure of such revenue only upon planned roads to enforce the gasoline tax laws to prevent tax evasion and gasoline bootlegging, and to support the national movement calling for the elimination of "the duplicating federal tax levy."

The practice of diverting gas tax funds has been thoroughly investigated by the American Petroleum Industries Committee, national fact-finding organization, and its 1934 report heralded the established policy of spending the money for miscellaneous purposes. It was pointed out that in 1933 10 per cent had been diverted, representing $53,315,373. Of this $29,000,000 was credited to relief, $13,000,000 to education, and $8,000,000 to general funds.

To prevent diversion several states have incorporated in their constitutions provisions that no tax shall be levied except in pursuance of the law which shall distinctly state its object, to which alone the tax shall be applied. The national petroleum committee reported several cases where the courts have held unconstitutional acts of legislatures attempting to divert the tax funds.

In 1934, states which had constitutional limitations were Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Text of Hitler Memorandum

BERLIN, March 7 (AP)—The text of Germany's memorandum to other foreign powers on the Locarno Pact follows:

Immediately after it became known that on May 2, 1935, a pact had been signed between France and the U. S. S. R., the German Government called the attention of other signatory powers to the Rhine Pact of Locarno and to the fact that the obligations which France assumed in the new pact are not compatible with her obligations under the Rhine Pact.

Legal-Political Standpoints

The German Government at that time gave its reasons in detail, both from a legal and a political standpoint.

As regards the legal position, this was elaborated in the German Memorandum of May 25, 1935; as regards the political, in the numerous diplomatic conversations which followed in the wakes of this memorandum.

The governments involved also know that neither the original to the German Memorandum nor the arguments advanced by them through diplomatic channels or in public declarations could shake the standpoint of the German Government.

Four Main Points

In fact, the entire discussions conducted since May, 1935, diplomatically and publicly concerning these questions have in all points been able merely to confirm the interpretation of the German Government, to which it gave expression from the very beginning:

1. It is not denied that the Franco-Soviet pact is exclusively directed against Germany.
2. It is not denied that in that pact, France assumed obligations in the event of a conflict between Germany and the Soviet Union which far exceed its mandate arising from the Covenant of the League and which compel it to advance against Germany militarily, even then when it cannot, in so doing, fall back upon the recommendation, or in fact upon any known decision, of the League Council.
3. It is not denied, therefore, that in such an event France arrogates to itself the right to decide, upon its own authority, as to who is the aggressor.
4. It is therefore established that France has assumed obligations toward the Soviet Union which practically mean that France must, under certain circumstances, act as though neither the League Covenant nor the Rhine Pact, which makes reference to this covenant, were operative.

This result of the Franco-Soviet Treaty is not nullified by the fact that France has therein made a reservation of being not obligated to military procedure against Germany in the event of thereby laying itself open to sanction by the guarantor powers, Italy and Britain.

As regards this reservation, the fact is decided that the Rhine Pact does not rest alone upon guarantee obligations by Britain and Italy, but primarily upon obligations arising from relationship between France and Germany.

The only question at issue, therefore, is whether France, in undertaking the treaty obligations, kept within the bounds prescribed for it by the Rhine Pact in relationship to Germany.

To this, however, Germany must reply in the negative.

The Rhine Pact was to bring to realization the aim of securing peace in western Europe by renunciation by Germany, on one side, and France and Belgium, on the other side, of application of military force for all time in their relations to each other.

Other Treaties Passed By

It took no exception to the treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia laid upon the table at Locarno by the representative of France, but it was on the self-evident assumption that these treaties were adapted to the construction of the Rhine Pact and contained no provision for handling Article XVI of the League Covenant, such as that provided for the new Franco-Soviet arrangement.

The contents of those special arrangements, as it became known to the German Government, correspond to this.

The exceptions permitted to the Rhine Pact are, to be sure, not expressly focused upon Poland and Czechoslovakia but were formulated abstractly.

The meaning of all negotiations having to do with this point, however, was this; that a compromise was to be found between the Franco-German renunciation of war and the desire of France to retain obligations from pacts already operative.

New Situation Created

If, on conclusion of the pact, certain exceptions to this renunciation of war beyond the right of self-defense were conceded, the political reason therefore,

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Peace Hopes Follow Months of Failure

Efforts to settle the Italo-Ethiopian dispute have been continuous since an Italian detachment clashed with the Ethiopians at Ualual on Dec. 5, 1934. The immediate parties, the European powers, and the League of Nations have successively failed to avert hostilities.

Course of negotiations may be summarized as follows:

Summary of Peace Efforts

Dec. 14, 1934—Ethiopia calls incident to League's attention, charging Italian aggression.

Dec. 16, 1934—Italy refuses Ethiopian request to arbitrate. Demands indemnity and apology.

Dec. 24, 1934—Italy telegraphs League that Ethiopia is aggressor.

Jan. 3, 1935—Ethiopia asks League action under Article XI (providing action by Council in case of danger of war).

Appeal to King

Jan. 11, 1935—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia appeals directly to King Victor.

Jan. 17, 1935—Council places dispute on agenda, but leaves negotiations to parties directly.

Emmanuel of Italy for Peace

Jan. 19, 1935—Italy, in accord with League of Nations proposals, agrees to direct negotiations with Ethiopia.

Placed Before Council

March 17, 1935—Ethiopia lays dispute before Council for full investigation and consideration under Article XV (on disputes not settled by arbitration). Italy had refused arbitration and continued sending troops to East Africa.

March 22, 1935—Italy replies Article XV not applicable, since arbitration still open.

May 14, 1935—Italy warns other powers to keep hands off.

May 23, 1935—Britain and France admit failure to induce parties to mediate.

May 25, 1935—Council sets July 25 time limit for parties to name fifth arbitrator on conciliation commission. Council to meet Aug. 25 if conciliation and arbitration fail.

June 6-7, 1935—Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission, two delegates from each nation, meets in Milan, Italy.

Eden Visits Rome

June 24-25, 1935—Anthony Eden of Britain visits Rome, offers strip of British Somaliland to Ethiopia, in exchange for Ethiopian concessions to Italy.

June 25, 1935—Commission reopens in Scheveningen, Neth.

July 1, 1935—Eden attacked in House of Commons for offering British territory without consulting Parliament.

July 9, 1935—Commission indefinitely suspends sessions, in disagreement over scope of powers.

Aug. 1, 1935—Italy rejects Anglo-French peace formula.

Aug. 3, 1935—Council asks report by parties Sept. 4.

Aug. 16-18, 1935—Paris parley between Britain, France and Italy breaks down on basis of 1906 tripartite treaty dividing Ethiopia into spheres of influence. Rome refuses concessions outlined by British and French.

Arbitration Commission

Sept. 3, 1935—Commission, changed into Arbitration Commission by appointment of fifth member, at request of League Council, reports on Ualual incident, blaming neither side.

Sept. 4, 1935—Council names Committee of Five to arrange settlement. This first definite League seizure of dispute, but under no specific article of Covenant.

Sept. 11, 1935—Sir Samuel Hoare pledges British support to Covenant "in its entirety," before Assembly.

Sept 18, 1935—Council Committee of Five proposes peace plan. Ethiopia accepts, with reservations, Sept. 20. Italy refuses, Sept. 21.

Sept. 23, 1935—Committee of Five abandons efforts. Committee of Thirteen named.

Sept. 26, 1935—Council votes to take action under Article XV. Parties warned hostilities before Dec. 4, when report under Article XV due, would be act of war against all League members.

Italy Invades Ethiopia

Oct. 2, 1935—Italian troops start drive into Ethiopia.

Oct. 5, 1935—Council names Committee of Six to report on aggression.

Oct. 6, 1935—Committee names Italy aggressor.

Oct. 7, 1935—Council unanimously approves report on aggression.

Oct. 9, 1935—Assembly meets to extend Council action throughout League.

Oct. 11, 1935—Fifty-one League members assent to sanctions against Italy.

Oct. 11-19, 1935—Sanctions proposals adopted. 1. Arms embargo. 2. Credit blockade. 3. Total ban on imports from Italy. 4. Ban on selected war exports. 5. Mutual assistance in applying sanctions.

Nov. 18, 1935—Sanctions come into force.

Dec. 12, 1935—Storm of opposition forces dropping of Hoare-Laval "peace plan," which made large concessions to Italy.

Feb. 27 to March 1, 1936—Smashing Italian victory reopens talk of peace negotiations.

March 3, 1936—League gives parties to March 10 for replies on opening peace parleys.

March 7, 1936—Both parties indicate willingness to open negotiations

Duce Agrees to Talk Peace With Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

ment that could satisfy Italy and restore equilibrium among European powers in their overseas possessions.

All these points were again mentioned in the Fascist press after the decision was known that Il Duce had accepted the peace appeal. They show Italy ready to discuss terms on her own conditions.

Fascist Cabinet Informed By Premier of Agreement To Accept Negotiations

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ROME, March 7—Premier Mussolini told his Fascist Cabinet today that Italy accepts the League of Nations appeal for peace in east Africa "on general principles."

An official communiqué announced Il Duce's decision, authorizing negotiations for peace with Ethiopia after Emperor Haile Selassie had accepted a similar appeal without reservations.

Delay on Sanctions

"Il Duce communicated to the Cabinet terms in reply to the appeal of the Committee of Thirteen," the communiqué said, "in a sense accepting it on general principles."

(The Italian action was based on the plea of the League committee for peace in East Africa, offering negotiations prior to the imposition of further war sanctions against Italy.

(The League committee specified the two warring nations should consider the appeal and announce their decisions in a week—the final date set as March 10.)

Conditions Required

Informed sources, prior to Il Duce's announcement, declared that Signor Mussolini would insist, as one condition of the peace negotiations, that existing economic penalties against the Fascist nation be lifted.

The terms of the Italian reply were not given by the Cabinet communiqué, but it was believed the Government has set certain conditions.

The Cabinet also decided that employers are bound to pay employees recalled to military service their entire salaries for the full period of their service. The employers must also hold the employees' jobs open for their return.

Knew of Hitler's Plans

Italy probably will not put into effect her guarantees under the Locarno Pact, informed Italian sources said, after Premier Mussolini was informed of Adolf Hitler's decision to violate the instrument of peace.

Diplomatic circles said the Italian Premier knew of the German declaration before it was made officially or had an excellent idea of what Herr Hitler intended to do as a result of intense conversations during recent weeks with Berlin.

The Italian attitude that the Fascist nation probably will not invoke its guarantees arose from the action of Great Britain and France toward Italy in imposing war sanctions.

Italo German Agreement

Herr Hitler's statement that the Covenant of the League should be divorced from the Versailles Treaty corresponds exactly to the Italian viewpoint expressed officially and unofficially many times.

The Hitler proposals of a nonaggression treaty with Germany's western neighbors was regarded here as a revival of Signor Mussolini's four-power pact which would have linked Germany with her big western neighbors—Britain, France and Italy.

Would Welcome Pact

There was no official comment, but Fascists generally expressed the importance of Germany's offer of a 25-year non-aggression pact which they felt Italy would welcome.

The Fascists felt a nonaggression pact would be hinged on the demilitized zone where it is doubtful France would accept abandonment of forts implied in Germany's proposal that a new demilitarized zone be set up.

Circles familiar with the Italian policy pointed out that the German decision is of greater importance to France and Great Britain than to Italy.

Painting Prizes Offered for Autumn Show at Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 7—Plans for the 1936 Carnegie International Exhibition of Painting were announced by Homer Saint-Gaudens before he left Pittsburgh for New York, preparatory to sailing for Europe.

The exhibition will open this year on Oct. 16, and continue through Dec. 8. There will be approximately 300 paintings in the show from six nations—the United States, England, France, Italy, Spain and Germany. A special feature of the exhibition will be a one-man show by Felice Carona, the Italian artist, whose painting, "The Studio," won first prize and the Lehman award in the 1929 International. The jury will meet in Pittsburgh, beginning Sept. 23. It will consist of four painters, two of whom will be from the United States, and two will be Europeans, coming to Pittsburgh as guests of Carnegie Institute.

The prizes will be as follows: First prize, $1000; second prize, $600; third prize, $500; first honorable mention, $400; second honorable mention, $300; third honorable mention, $200, and fourth honorable mention, $100. The Garden Club of Allegheny County will again offer a prize of $300 for the best painting of a garden or flowers, preferably a garden picture. A popular prize of $200 will be awarded on the vote of the visitors to the international.

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Allied Armies Marched Out Of Rhineland in June, 1930

By the Associated Press

The Rhineland was evacuated June 30, 1930, by the last of the allied forces who entered shortly after the close of the World War and remained for 12 years.

Under the Versailles Treaty the Rhineland could have been occupied until 1935, or even longer under certain conditions.

Zones of Occupation

Under treaty provisions, the left bank of the Rhine, including roughly all the territory between this principal German River and Belgium and Luxemburg, should be occupied in three zones. The northern would be demilitarized after five years, the next evacuated after 10 years, and the last, provided Germany faithfully carried out the terms of the treaty, after 15 years.

A strip on the right bank of the Rhine 50 kilometers wide was to be demilitarized by the German Government.

To Guarantee Treaty

The demilitarization and allied occupation were intended to guarantee execution of the treaty terms and to insure France and Belgium against German aggression.

Although the American army of occupation was withdrawn by Jan. 10, 1923, British, French and Belgian troops remained in varying numbers until the final withdrawal.

The northern zone was occupied until Jan. 31, 1926, more than a year longer than the treaty provided.

Disorder

There was disorder in the area at intervals as a result of the separatist movement which sought to set up an independent Rhenish state.

The Rhineland Republic actually was proclaimed at Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 21, 1923, but it lasted only until Nov. 2, when the Belgian Government disavowed the movement under British pressure.

Legitimate officials returned only in the following February, however, and it was not until March that complete order was restored.

The Locarno Pact, guaranteeing existing frontiers, was signed Oct. 16, 1925, and Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, since abrogated by Germany, followed almost immediately.

France to Press Action by League Against Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 7—The French Government considers the situation arising out of Germany's decision to remilitarize the Rhineland and its denunciation of the Locarno accord as "exceedingly grave."

Immediately upon receiving confirmation from the German military attaché in Paris today of the Reich's action the Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, conferred at the Elysee Palace with President Lebrun, General Louis Félix T. Maurin, Minister of War, Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of State for League of Nations Affairs, Georges Mandel, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and General Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the army general staff.

Three Major Factors

What will France do now that Herr Hitler has denounced clauses in the Versailles and Locarno treaties which forbid Germany fortifying or occupying militarily the neutral zone of the Rhineland? This is the question anxiously asked in the French press and in diplomatic circles in Paris. The answer will be based on three factors:

First, on the form taken by the Reich in denouncing the Rhineland agreement.

Second, on Britain's reply to M. Flandin's recent memorandum as to what support the British Government would accord France in just such an emergency.

Third, on the Italian reply to the League of Nations' latest peace proposal.

May Appeal to League

France may be expected to appeal immediately to the League under the procedure of Locarno and in accordance with Article 44 of the Versailles Treaty, which states: "In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she will be regarded as committing a hostile act as against the powers signatory to the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

Whether this appeal to the League will ask for action against the Reich as an aggressor, however, depends largely on the attitude of England.

Public Opinion Calm

French official circles are convinced that Germany and Italy have concerted their plans concerning Locarno, and Herr Hitler's move is taken as an indication that Signor Mussolini is still firm in his determination to conquer Ethiopia despite his reported acceptance "in principle" of the League's invitation to negotiate on peace terms.

The general impression in Paris is, however, that although the situation is serious the international atmosphere may in fact be cleared by a showdown on the Rhineland issue and that Franco-German rapprochement may possibly be hastened by the negotiations rendered necessary by Herr Hitler's action.

Drunken Drivers Get Short Shrift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—New York city magistrates have taken up the campaign against drunken driving and have set up courts in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, before which intoxicated motorists in these three boroughs will be arraigned. Agreement has been made among the magistrates that the minimum fine they impose in these courts shall be $100.

Four cases were brought before them yesterday and in each the minimum fine was imposed with the alternative of 10 days in jail and the license of the defendants revoked. Two other defendants were found not guilty and two others had their cases adjourned.

Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, presiding over the Magistrate Court in Manhattan, denounced drunken driving as a menace, declaring that intoxicated motorists "not only drive up on the sidewalk, but up into your home if you live on the ground floor." He commended Mayor LaGuardia for starting the court.

Germany's Return To League Hinges Upon Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 7—Denunciation of the Locarno nonaggression pact today by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and his proposal to re-enter the League of Nations if a new 25-year non-aggression treaty with his western neighbors were accepted, caused immediate speculation here as to whether or not re-entry would be welcome after renunciation of Locarno, which was instrumental in Germany's original League entry in 1926.

Germany's stormy relations with the League were recalled on every hand today. A brief history of German-League relations follows:

Feb. 10, 1926—Germany presented its application for admission to Sir Eric Drummond, then Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Plans

This action followed Germany's signature of the Locarno pact (a mutual guarantee of assistance in case of aggression) with Belgium, France, Italy and Great Britain. Negotiations leading up to Locarno began as far back as 1922 with plans by Lloyd George; motivation by Ramsay MacDonald and the Dawes Conference in 1924, and action by Sir Austen Chamberlain in 1925, which brought the conference of Oct. 6-16.

April 16, 1926—Germany, through its Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, announced its acceptance of an invitation to participate in a special League of Nations Council reorganization. Germany demanded a permanent seat on the Council.

Negotiations during summer between M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Stresemann were fruitful. Germany's demands for a permanent seat worked out. Opposition to entry gradually broke down.

Fulfillment

Sept. 8, 1926—Germany was unanimously voted a member of the League of Nations.

Sept. 10, 1926—Official reception of Germany as League member was received throughout the world with fire of enthusiasm for reconciliation not seen since the armistice.

June 15, 1927—Germany asked for a seat on the Commission for Colonial Mandates to help administer colonies she lost at the end of the World War.

Periods of discussion by the Arbitration and Security Commission of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference were closely watched by Germany.

Showdown

Nov. 2, 1930. The German delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League was instructed to seek a showdown and state that Germany would not stay unarmed alone.

Dec. 4, 1930. Germany and Poland protested to the League over minorities questions in each country.

Feb. 3, 1931. The first attempt to bring about Germany's resignation from the League was voted down by the Reichstag Foreign Relations Committee, 15 to 11. (This motion came from the National Socialist Party, which later brought about the resignation.)

June 16, 1932. The Prussian Diet passed a Communist bill demanding German withdrawal from the League. It was supported by the National Socialists. It had no effect officially.

Resignation

Aug. 28, 1932. Germany announced resignation from the Disarmament Conference, charging unequal treatment and failure of the other powers to fulfill the peace treaty pledges to disarm.

Dec. 11, 1932. A five-power accord at Geneva recognized Germany's right to "equality within a framework of security" and Germany agreed to return to the Conference.

April 27, 1933. German delegate at Disarmament Conference refused to consider Reich's private political armies as effectives and renewed demands for equality of offensive as well as defensive weapons.

Withdrawal

Oct. 14, 1933—Germany announced intention to withdraw from the League of Nations and Disarmament Conference, declaring the Reich's equality had not been given recognition.

Oct. 20, 1933—Formal notice of withdrawal was given to League Secretariat by Germany. It was received by the League October 21. Under the Covenant of League, a two year notice is necessary. Germany then officially remains a member and could have come back to the League at any time until Oct. 20, 1935.

Jan. 11, 1935—Germany refused to come back to participate in League Council discussion of Saar Plebiscite procedure.

Oct. 21, 1935—The Third Reich formally withdrew from the League. Financial obligations all were fulfilled.

"The Right Time?"

Since this time Adolf Hitler has intimated that when the time "was right" and certain concessions were made Germany might return to the League.

Restoration of colonies was believed to be one of the stipulations.

Now Herr Hitler has asked that the Covenant of the League be divorced from the Treaty of Versailles.

March 7, 1936. The question in Geneva stands out even more vividly than before. "When will Germany receive—and justify—acknowledgment of full equality among the nations?"

Orchestra to Make Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The New York Festival Orchestra, composed of 80 musicians from the concert division of the Federal Music Project, will leave here, March 11, for an initial tour, it was announced today at the offices of the Works Progress Administration. With two conductors, Eugene Plotnikoff and Harry W. Meyer, the orchestra is expected to give its first performance in Binghamton, N. Y., on March 12 and will continue with other concerts in Oneonta and in Poughkeepsie.

Text of Hitler Memorandum

(Continued from Page 1)

as was generally known, lay solely in the fact that France had previously assumed certain obligations of an ally toward Poland and Czechoslovakia which it was unwilling to sacrifice to the idea of absolute safeguarding of peace in the west.

Germany, at that time, agreed to these reservations upon renunciation of war because it has a clear conscience.

If, therefore, France now makes use of the abstract formulation of war possibilities, approved in the Rhine Pact, in order now to conclude a new treaty against Germany with a militarily highly armed state; if, thereby, it further and in so decisive a manner narrows down the implications of war renunciation as agreed to with Germany, and if, thereby, as above pointed out, it does not even remain within the formal legal limits prescribed, it has thereby created a completely new situation and has destroyed the political system of the Rhine Pact, both impliedly and actually.

France Responsible

The last debates and decisions of the French Parliament have proved that France is determined, despite the representations made by Germany, to give final effect to the pact with the Soviet Union; yet diplomatic conversations have developed the fact that France already considers itself bound by the signature to this pact, affixed May 2, 1935.

In the face of such a development in European policy, the German Reich Government cannot remain inactive, if it does not want to reject or to renounce the interest the German people have duly entrusted to it.

In the course of negotiations in recent years, the German Government has constantly emphasized that it is willing to stick to and to fulfill all obligations arising from the Rhine Pact, as long as the other contracting partners likewise are willing, on their part, to stand by this pact.

This self-evident presupposition can now be regarded as no longer fulfilled on the part of France.

Locarno Ended

France has replied to the friendly offers tendered it again and again by Germany and to Germany's assurance of friendship by violating the Rhine Pact, and by signing a military alliance exclusively against Germany.

Thereby, the Rhine Pact of Locarno lost its inner meaning and practically ceased to exist.

Germany, therefore, no longer considers herself bound to this now defunct pact.

The German Government is now compelled to meet the new situation which developed from this treaty—a situation aggravated by the fact that the Franco-Soviet treaty finds its complement in the treaty of alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which is an exact parallel.

In the interest of the primitive right of a nation to secure her own borders and to safeguard her possibilities of defense, the German Government therefore, beginning today, restituted full unmitigated sovereignty of the reich in the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland.

New Peace Safeguards

In order, however, to forestall any misconception of its intention, and in order to pledge the purely defensive character of these measures beyond peradventure of doubt, and in order further to give expression to its eternally constant yearning for real pacification of Europe and states having equal rights and enjoying equal respect, the German Reich Government declares itself willing, on the basis of the following proposals, to enter upon new arrangements for erection of a system of new European peace safeguarding:

1. The German Reich Government declares its willingness to enter at once upon negotiations with France and Belgium for creation of a bilateral demilitarized zone, and, in advance, to agree to extend such a proposal to any desired depth of comprehensiveness, provided only there is complete parity.

25-Year Pact

2. The German Reich Government proposes, for the sake of securing the inviolability and invulnerability of frontiers in the west, a non-aggression pact concluded between Germany, France and Belgium, whose duration it is ready to fix at 25 years.

3. The German Reich Government desires to invite England and Italy to sign this pact as guarantor powers.

4. The German Reich Government is agreeable, in case the Royal Netherlands Government so desires and other contracting parties deem it expedient, to have the Netherlands included in this pact system.

5. The German Government is ready, for the sake of further strengthening these security measures, to conclude between the western powers an air pact, designed automatically and effectively to forestall the danger of a sudden air attack.

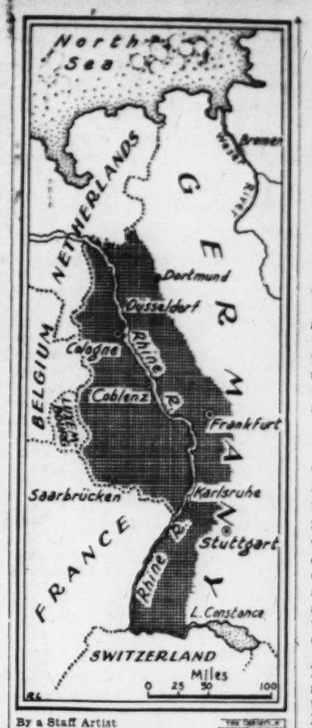
6. The Reich Government repeats its offer to conclude nonaggression pacts with states bordering on the east of Germany, and a similar one with Poland.

Lithuania and Memel

Seeing that the Lithuanian Government in the last few months has subjected its attitude toward the Memel territory to a certain revision, the Reich Government takes back the exception which once applied to Lithuania, and declares its readiness to sign a nonaggression pact also with Lithuania, provided the guaranteed autonomy of the Memel territory is effectively carried out.

Now that Germany's equality at last is finally achieved and full sovereignty over the whole Reich territory is re-established, the Reich Government regards the principal grounds for its withdrawal from the League of Nations removed.

It is ready to enter the League on expectation that in due course, by amicable negotiation, the question of colonial equality as well as the question of separation of the League of Nations Covenant from its Versailles basis shall be cleared up.



By a Staff Artist

The Rhineland
Map Showing Portions of Old Germany Demilitarized Under Versailles Treaty

Saarland Barracks Revealed in Story Printed by Monitor

In a special dispatch from Berlin, last Monday, March 2, The Monitor's correspondent in Germany referred to rearmament activities being speeded up in the Saarland, as follows:

"New barracks are appearing and old ones are being reconditioned. For example great military barracks in Haarlberg Strasse at Saarbrücken, which had been used for years as homes for poor artists and small pensioners, have been cleared of former occupants since the beginning of the year.

"At Enfield, near Saarbrücken, a new air base is under construction. Current reports that this airdrome will be a flying field with an underground storage base cannot be verified, since the authorities are not helpful with such information."

200 Refugees Reach U. S. From Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The German Jewish refugee colony in the United States was increased by 200 men, women and children who arrived here in the Washington of the United States Lines, coming as quota immigrants. This was the largest single group to reach the United States and was the second to arrive here within a week, 85 having come over aboard the Steamship Berengaria of the Cunard-White Star line on Tuesday.

The immigrants arrived here without money, since the German law prohibits any citizen exporting money. This meant that they left behind them in their homeland the earnings and properties of their lifetime.

Until they are able to become self-supporting here, these refugees will be cared for by relatives and friends who helped them come to the United States.

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Hitler Denounces Locarno Pact but Offers Conditions for Return to League

Reich Wrecks Plans of Powers While Offering Olive Branch; Locarno Nations Plan Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 7—Formal discussion between the four remaining Locarno powers: Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, is expected to be held at an early date to decide what attitude to take in face of Herr Hitler's illegal unilateral denunciation of the treaty and the military reoccupation of Rhineland.

It is presumed that since the Locarno Pact operates under the covenant, the League must also meet to consider the matter.

Meanwhile, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has already seen the ambassadors of France, Italy and Belgium, whom he invited to the Foreign Office this morning for preliminary talks on the situation.

Baldwin Consulted

He called them together immediately on receipt of the German memorandum, which Dr. Leopold von Hösch, the German ambassador, handed him today. Afterward, Mr. Eden went to Chequers, the Prime Minister's country residence, to consult with Mr. Baldwin.

Today's dramatic turn of events came scarcely 12 hours after Mr. Eden, in full agreement with Pierre Etienne Flandin, the French Premier, had invited von Hösch to convey to Herr Hitler the British and French Governments' desire for engotiations to be started as soon as possible on the subject of a western air pact. The very next morning the diplomatic machinery, which thus had been started, finds itself with a monkey wrench perilously near its most vital spot.

Monkey Wrench in Works

It is emphasized here, however, that while Herr Hitler has flourished the monkey wrench with one hand, he is holding a quite substantial olive branch in the other. But for the wrench, it is understood that Britain certainly, and France probably, would have jumped at the idea of Germany re-entering the League and signing 25-year nonaggression pacts, not only with her western neighbors, including Holland, but even with Lithuania, thus dropping the claim to Memel for the time being.

Hitler Rearms Rhineland

(Continued from Page 1)

that he must be unyielding as regards Bolshevism.

Europe for Adolf Hitler consists of two camps—independent national states with which Germany is willing to co-operate and international Bolshevism with which he could never come to agreement.

Coming Election on Mandate

The Reichsführer in dissolving the Reichstag declared the coming election should be a vote regarding himself and his leadership, and the result should help strengthen Germany's will to work and freedom, especially its will to establish real peace in Europe.

Earlier today the four ambassadors of the signatory states to the Locarno Pact—France, England, Italy and Belgium—were officially informed of what was to take place later in the Reichstag.

Hitler Tells Reichstag Germany Cannot Go On Under Present Conditions

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BERLIN, March 7—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler communicated to the diplomats of foreign powers today an announcement of military occupation of the Rhineland—violating the Locarno Pact and the Versailles Treaty—with an offer of new European co-operation.

The Führer executed this swift stroke, after inviting representatives of the signatories of the Locarno Pact and all other ambassadors in Berlin to the Chancellery to receive his communication, and then went before the Reichstag for an address.

Dissolves Reichstag

The dictator climaxed his quick succession of startling moves with an order for dissolution of the Reichstag and holding of new elections, to permit the German people to express their opinion of his foreign political course of action.

The dissolution of the Reichstag was made effective March 28, with the election to be held the following day.

Criticizes Franco-Soviet Pact

Herr Hitler, criticizing the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact as directed against Germany and freeing the Reich from the Locarno Pact, informed foreign powers, nevertheless, of his readiness to create a new western demilitarized frontier.

He conditioned this offer on a similar demilitarization of territory by France and Belgium, but declared his readiness to sign a new nonaggression pact with his western neighbors, and an air pact, and—under these conditions—to re-enter the League of Nations.

Sudden Reichstag Session

Gen. Hermann Göring opened the fateful Reichstag session immediately after these communications were made.

The session began at 12:01 p. m. (6:01 a. m., E. S. T.) and exactly two minutes later, the Führer began speaking.

He arrived at the Reichstag just before noon, reviewed a unit of his Black Guards and went to the rostrum in the Kroll Opera House, opposite the old Reichstag.

His speech occupied 78 typewritten pages, with the delivery to take about two hours.

Into the Rhineland

Herr Hitler told the foreign envoys that several battalions of the Reichswehr (regular army) would enter the left bank of the Rhine—demilitarized by both the Locarno Pact and the Treaty of Versailles—on the stroke of noon.

The occupation, he declared, would be carried out in the most unostentatious manner possible, merely as a symbol that the Reich felt itself free from the Locarno provisions.

Troops were in evidence at Andernach, Deutz and Cologne, in the Rhineland, and military planes began to fly over Cologne, the city on the Rhine in western Germany, at noon.

Hopes ran high in the Rhineland that the remilitarization might come peacefully but surely, so that the dense population might share in some economic advantages resulting from increased industrial and building activities, more free circulation of money, and needs for more guns, cannon and other implements of war.

With France so near, however, the people in the Rhineland were more than any others aware of the seriousness of the situation.

Tribute to Wilson

Adolf Hitler, before the Reichstag in the moment of crisis, opened his address with a historical retrospect on the World War, paying tribute especially to Woodrow Wilson "whose conceptions in which a new era and a better world were envisaged have reached the ears of humanity."

The Führer acknowledged the Wilson thesis of "an endeavor to give new laws governing the relations of peoples toward each other and to fill them with a new spirit from which an institution might grow that, as a league of all nations, might be destined to bring peoples nearer each other in mutual regard and understanding."

"No people feel for the magic power of this fantasy more than the Germans," he declared.

Herr Hitler asserted "that the entire world fell into this period of lasting tension and continued crisis must be ascribed to a lack of common sense with which the problems of the nations were treated both individually and among each other."

Then followed the Führer's oft-repeated strictures against the Treaty of Versailles—the treaty which ended the World War, and the military clauses of which he had already shattered with his announcement of rearmament of Germany.

He declared that Versailles was a classical example of how a war should not be ended.

The League of Nations Covenant, he contended, became worthless because it tied up with the Versailles Treaty which he said divided the world into victors and vanquished.

"Worst of all is the spirit of hatred inherent in this treaty which took possession of the general mentality of people," he said.

Widespread Disorders

Herr Hitler drew a gloomy picture of world conditions today which he said were very opposite to the vision of the former United States President, Woodrow Wilson.

"Wherever we look, we experience a flareup of domestic and foreign disorders," he asserted.

"No year passes in which somewhere upon this earth there has not been an audible roar of weapons instead of a ringing of peace bells. Who can wonder if from such tragic disappointment, the confidence of the nations in the justice of the order of things was shaken and seems to fail in so catastrophic a manner?"

The Führer drew a vivid picture of religious, economic, human and political revolutions which he said had ensued since 1918, referring especially to the Russian Revolution.

Germany Not to Be Blamed

"We are not to be blamed for this development because it was not within our power or ken to give the world ideals or even laws of life after our terrible breakdown and at a time of humiliation and defensive maltreatment," he said.

Describing previous treatment of Germany by other nations as "roaring folly," Herr Hitler said it was quite clear that without a marked change in mentality there never could be real peace in the world.

"There are politicians who seem to feel secure only when their neighbors are badly off; the worse off the better," he declared.

Polish Corridor Undisturbed

Giving the Pomorze (Polish Corridor) as an example, Herr Hitler asserted:

"I wish the German people would understand that, although it affects us painfully that an access to the sea for a nation of 35,000,000 (Poland) should cut through German territory, it is unreasonable to deny such a great nation that access.

"It is unsound statesmanship to attempt change by force, because such an attempt would inevitably create an atmosphere of pressure and counter-pressure.

"Europe after all is a family of nations and it cannot be imagined as otherwise.

"Any attempt to solve European problems otherwise than with calm reason would lead to regrettable reactions."

"German Question"

Herr Hitler vigorously denied that the so-called "German question" consisted of an "alleged love of war by the German people, a dormant intention to attack or a devilish cleverness in outwitting her opponents.

"The German question consists in something quite different," he declared,

"On very limited, not everywhere fertile soil, some 67,000,000 people are living. That is about 136 per square kilometer.

"These people are no less industrious than other European peoples, but they are also no less desirous of the good things of life.

No Less Honorable

"They are no less intelligent, but they are also no more cowardly and under no circumstances are they less honorable than members of other European peoples."

Herr Hitler contended that indecent elements no longer were within Germany, "but living mostly as emigrants with some international host."

Herr Hitler said, "The German question consisted in fact that this people, even in 1935, was supposed to still stand for inferiority of rights because of a debt which it never incurred, which for the honor-loving people was unbearable, for the industrial people insufferable, for the intelligent people a cause for indignation.

"The German question further consists in an endeavor by a system of senseless action, measures and hateful insinuation, to make more difficult a struggle for existence which was in itself already difficult."

Pleading for Germany to have a share in the world's buying and selling, Herr Hitler stated emphatically:

"The German people need no special aid for maintaining their life. They merely wish to have no less favorable chances than those afforded other nations.

"Herein lies the one German question."

Equality Demanded

To master this question, he declared, Germany must possess a feeling of political equality, and with that one of political security.

"The man who desired to save Germany from Bolshevism had necessarily also to bring about a decision for solution of the question of Germany's equality with other nations," he declared.

"This fight for German equality which I have conducted for three years is not a raising of a European question, but it is a solution."

French Attitude

He said he regarded it as a tragic misfortune that the French people believed it to be to their interests to adhere firmly to the provisions of Versailles.

The restitution of Germany's equality, Herr Hitler said, was especially difficult because Germany's neighbors had become so used to her inequality.

"I shall be able to demand of history acknowledgment that at no hour of my activity on behalf of the German people did I forget the duties I and all of us have toward serving European culture and civilization," he asserted.

Free States

"These varied cultures, however, are unthinkable without the existence of free independent national states.

"During these three years, I have again and again tried, unfortunately but too often in vain, to build a bridge of understanding reaching over to the French people.

"Why shouldn't it be possible to break off the purposeless quarrel of centuries that did not and could not bring a final decision to either of these two peoples, and to substitute for it considerations of higher common sense?

"The German people are not interested in having France suffer, nor vice versa."

Herr Hitler compared the density of the population of Germany with those of other nations, especially Russia, and castigated those whom he believed to be happy over every mishap which befell Germany.

He maintained that if Germany did not succeed economically, the so-called German question would acquire a character which other nations would have every reason to fear.

Concerning the method by which Germany set her own house in order, he said this question was no concern of other nations.

"I have tried to solve the question of the hateful class struggle theory within the interior of Germany along lines of higher common sense," Hitler declared.

"Herein I had to succeed. Why shouldn't it be possible to lift the problem of general European differences between nations and states out of the sphere of senselessness and passion and move them under the quieter light of higher reasonableness?"

War on Bolshevism

Replying to international critics who found fault because he declined to co-operate with Soviet Russia, Herr Hitler continued:

"I do not decline co-operation with Russia, but with the Bolshevism that lays claim to ruling the world.

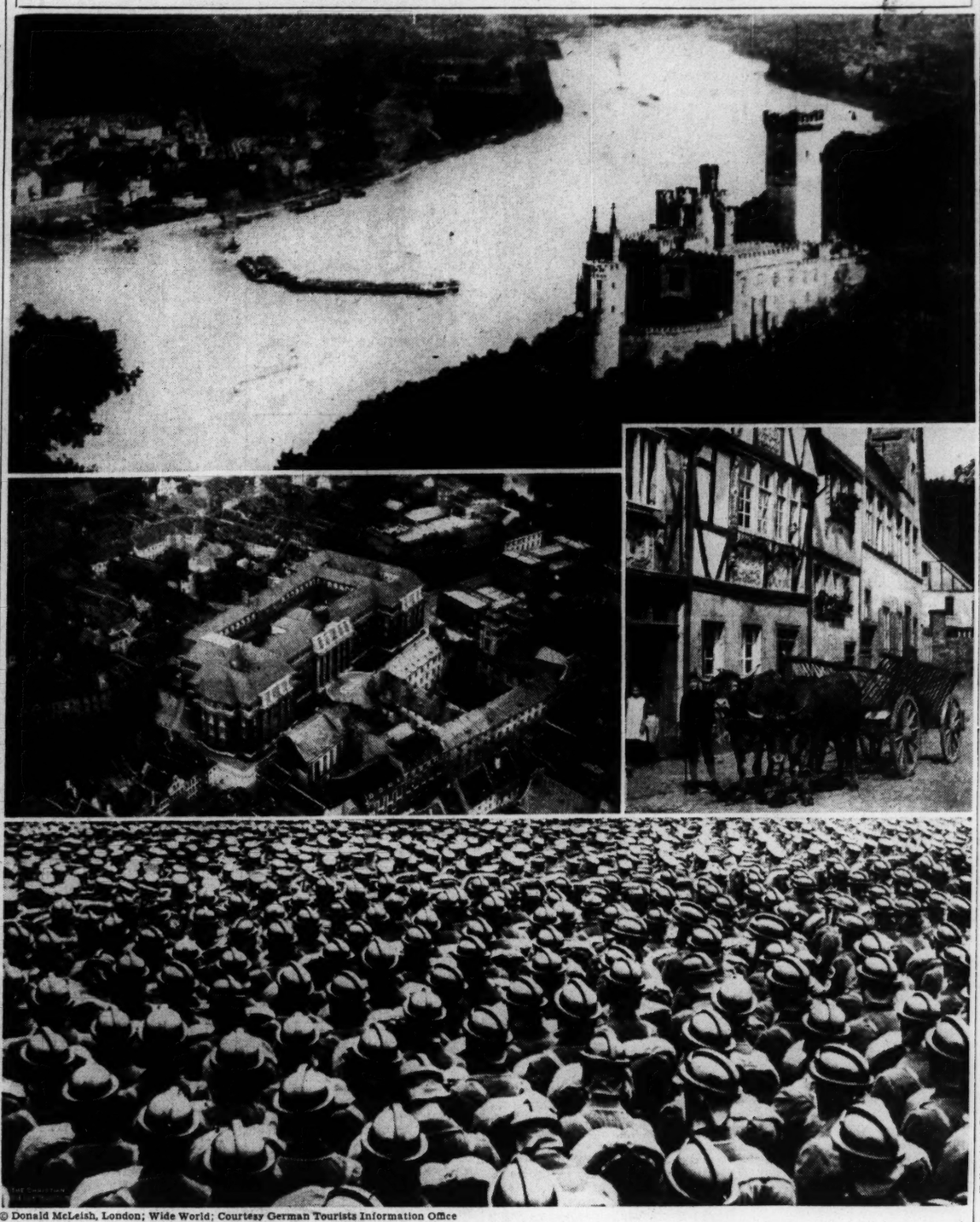
"I do not want the horrors of Communistic international dictatorship and hate to descend upon the German people.

"The fact that in the eyes of the Bolshevist international world suppressors I am regarded as one of its greatest enemies is merely a great honor for me and justification before posterity of my actions."

Herr Hitler warned other statesmen not to have anything to do with Bolshevism.

"I tremble for Europe at the thought of what shall become of our old over-crowded continent if through the inroads of this destructive revolutionary Asiatic conception of life, the chaos of the Bolshevik revolution was to prove successful," he said.

Scenes in the Country Which Germany Is Remilitarizing



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The Rhineland Region Where the Course of European Alliances May Be Definitely Decided

Stolzenfels, One of the Many Medieval Castles on the Rhine River, Is Shown in the Upper View. An Air Glimpse of Düsseldorf Appears in the Left Center. At the Right Is a Street Scene in an Old-World Rhine Village, Near Coblenz. In the Military Picture Berlin Troops Are Parading in Front of Reichsführer Hitler in the Wilhelmstrasse After Being Reviewed by Their Chief, Herr von Jagow

Reich Action on Rhineland Follows Prolonged Campaign; Stresa Front Now in Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 7—The League is faced with the remilitarization of the Rhineland. Officials and lobbyists are already examining the texts and arguments.

That Germany has long been contemplating the Rhineland situation which it regards as anomalous is not in doubt. But whether it would at this stage venture to override the explicit provisions of the Versailles Treaty in a matter which arouses much more opposition in France, Belgium and Great Britain than was aroused by the unilateral denunciation of the military clauses of the same treaty which enabled Germany to rearm, was open to question.

Campaign "Inspired"

The campaign in the German Press — notoriously "inspired" — against the Anglo-French arrangements regarding the Mediterranean, were taken seriously as foreboding a new move which would release Germany from the disabilities imposed upon it. That is why André François-Poncet and Sir Eric Phipps, the French and British Ambassadors at Berlin made representations to the Wilhelmstrasse in the middle of January. That is why the British Memorandum presented at Geneva on recent consultations for mutual aid contained a most unusual passage. It was not content to state what Britain had done. It devoted a long paragraph to what had not been done—asserting that no talks had taken place between the headquarters staffs of France and Britain on matters outside the Mediterranean. That is why, after reflection, the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, assured the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, in London, that the remilitarization of Rhineland was not imminent.

Flutter in Chancelleries

It was obvious that this flutter in the chancelleries had a real cause. It should therefore be pointed out that although the Locarno Treaty does in fact concern itself with the Rhineland, the fundamental document which imposes demilitarization is the Versailles Treaty.

It is apparent that an Anglo-French military accord, if made, would considerably alter the European situation. Both Germany and Italy draw the deduction that France would not give pledges of support to Britain in the Mediterranean without a "quid pro quo," which could only be pledges of British support along the Rhine.

The reply to this suspicion, for it is no more, is that France has merely consented to reaffirm its fidelity in a hypothetical event to its engagements under the Covenant of the League. It has not contracted new engagements. Therefore a quid pro quo is by no means called for according to the practice of diplomacy.

Locarno Holds Balances

The whole point of the Locarno Treaty, it should be recalled, was that Britain should not favor France as against Germany, or Germany as against France. If France is attacked Britain will go to its aid, but if Germany is attacked Britain will equally go to its aid. Locarno held the balance even as between France and Germany. Therefore any special commitments of Britain to France against Germany would indeed run counter to the spirit and the letter of Locarno.

Historically, the inception of the Locarno Treaty in 1925 was a proposal to draw up a direct Franco-British accord. It was in order to prevent such a direct accord, which would have been directed against Germany, that the formula of British assistance for Germany as well as British assistance for France according to the character of eventualities which should not be prejudged, was discovered and adopted.

Why One Over Other?

It follows that if the hypothesis of a French attack on Germany is regarded under the Locarno Treaty as just as valid as the hypothesis of a German attack on France, then it would be invidious to allow the headquarters staffs of France and Britain to prepare plans on the second assumption rather than the first.

Another point which Germany has made against the Locarno Treaty is that France has contracted alliances in central Europe and with Russia. Should France, in virtue of these alliances, assist a country attacked by Germany, it would be deemed to have attacked Germany without provocation. The answer, apart from that dictated by the feeling that such a contention is unreal, is that the Franco-Soviet alliance, in particular, postulates that France shall merely carry out its obligations under the Covenant of the League.

Whatever be the juridical interpretation placed upon these texts, the desire of Germany to be as free to fortify its frontiers as is France is perfectly understandable. At present, while France can militarize its territory right up to the frontier, Germany is forbidden to establish troops or construct military works in a specified zone. It is natural that this infringement of its sovereignty, which places it in a position of inferiority vis-à-vis France, should be resented.

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Toth Seeks Pro Contract—Gowdy Discusses Lanning—Olympic Bobsleighing

Gowdy Sees Good Pitching Prospect in John Lanning; Yankees Count on DiMaggio

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 7—Hank Gowdy, lanky coach of the Boston Bees, was catching John Lanning in front of the dugout at Waterfront Park. Lanning was about ready to take his turn pitching in batting practice.

"Watch this fellow," said Hank in a low tone, so that only the newspapermen sitting in the dugout could hear. "He throws that fast ball and curve with the same delivery. Those pitchers are hard to hit. That high, overhand motion of his is deceptive because the batter is looking at the ball coming down out of the sky. You can't see a white ball on a white background very well. And you can't hit what you can't see."

Later, after the squad of Bees had left the field and practice was ended for the day, Gowdy continued to discuss young Lanning, who is a righthander.

Fair Record

"Lanning came down here bringing only a fair minor league record with him. Little or nothing has been said about him since he arrived. But many a good pitcher has slipped into a training camp without the blare of trumpets. He might not stay with the club through 1936, but I'm willing to predict right now that if he is sent out on option, he'll be back again."

This is John Lanning's third year in organized baseball. A graduate of North Carolina State, he signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1932. The Cards farmed him to Springfield, Miss., early in the season. He became dissatisfied with this job and the following year played semiprofessional baseball around his home town at Asheville, N. C.

Won 13, Lost 13

In 1934, he pitched for the Charlotte club and last year turned up at Knoxville. In the Southern Association during 1935 he won 13 games and lost the same number with a club that finished last in the pennant race.

Before the Bees left for the South, Manager Bill McKechnie made an agreement with the Knoxville club whereby the Boston team would take three pitchers to St. Petersburg, chiefly for batting practice, but also for a trial. Lanning is among the three. The others are Kenneth Chitwood and Hobert Scott. Not one of these pitchers was considered a prospect at the start of the training grind, but right now both Lanning and Scott show possibilities.

Counting on Joe

"If Joe DiMaggio hits American League pitching in a fairly consistent manner," said Manager Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees, "we will give the Tigers a battle for the pennant. I am counting heavily on Joe, but I'm sure he will come through."

DiMaggio has youth, ambition and ability on his side as he hustles through the Yankee spring training sessions, but fighting against the young outfield sensation is the greatest foe of an expensive rookie—publicity.

Yankee scouts, knowing that DiMaggio was the outstanding youngster in the Pacific Coast League in 1934, persuaded Jake Ruppert to take an option on the lad in exchange for five players, two of them outright, and something like $35,000, if the transaction is completed. DiMaggio stayed with the San Francisco Seals, the club that give him his start, through 1935 and was voted the most valuable player in the circuit by a wide margin. A committee of sports writers, selecting the outstanding player in the league, gave Joe 46 out of a possible 48 votes.

League Record

Last season he smashed Pacific Coast League pitching for a grand average of .398, only one point behind Oscar Eckhardt, who was the leader. Three years ago he established a league record by hitting safely in 61 consecutive games, breaking the mark of 49 made by Jack Ness in 1925.

With these startling batting performances in his scrapbook, DiMaggio comes to the majors in the glare of the spotlight. Big things are expected of him. Critical baseball writers watch his every move. If he doesn't produce what the advance publicity has promised, these same writers will "pan" him soon enough and then what will the answer be?

American Leaguers well remember the case of Paul Strand. It is a decade since Paul came to the Philadelphia Athletics tagged as "another Ty Cobb." But Strand didn't last one season.

Tried Too Hard

Years had passed since Connie Mack had won a pennant and the veteran leader had fond hopes of what Paul Strand would do and so had the fans who had read all about the fence-busting feats of this outfielder in the Pacific Coast League.

The big right-hander did his best to come through. Strand tried if ever a rookie did try. That was probably the trouble—he tried too hard. He couldn't get going when the season opened. Philadelphia fans jeered him and Paul faltered badly. What followed is now history. Strand slipped out of the American League and no one has heard of him since.

If Joe DiMaggio starts worrying and pressing too hard as Strand did, there is trouble ahead. If he can forget the outside pressure and just be himself, he should enjoy a long career in the major leagues. He has the natural ability of a great ball player—a strong arm, speed on the bases, is a good fielder and a powerful man with his bat. McCarthy and the entire Yankee team are helping him over the rough spots. They haven't forgotten what a young slugger named Babe Ruth did for the Yankees over a period of years.

National Tennis In Final Rounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—With the semifinals and finals now scheduled in all five of the divisions of the combined national indoor lawn tennis championships, beginning this afternoon, it is still increasingly difficult to decide who the five new titleholders will be, as practically all the stars are now at the top of their respective games.

With 15 survivors, nine men and six women, Gregory S. Mangin, the defending champion, and Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, are in all three of their respective groups, singles, doubles and mixed doubles, with Frank J. Bowden, Wilmer M. Hines, and Karl Schroeder among the men qualifying in two, as well as Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, and Norma Taubele, among the women. Bowden and Hines were both eliminated from mixed doubles yesterday, as was Miss Taubele, while Mrs. Van Ryn went out of the women's doubles.

Mangin is playing with Mrs. Van Ryn in the mixed doubles, and with her husband in the men's, while Mme. Henrotin has Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and Schroeder for her partners.

Yesterday was entirely devoted to doubles, and Miss Taubele and Florence L. Boutillier sprang a surprise by defeating Mrs. Van Ryn and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4; while in the men's doubles Hines and Henry M. Culley had to fight every bit of the way to defeat Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7. Kurzrok was using his service with fine effect, as he did in his singles matches, while Pitman, a player of the home club, was very effective at the net. But the ranking pair were using their services with good effect, and this finally gave them the match after they had been close to defeat several times.

Two rounds of mixed doubles were played, bringing Mrs. Van Ryn and Mangin and Mme. Henrotin and Schroeder down to the finals.

The schedule for the balance of the championships is as follows:

Saturday afternoon, semifinals, men's and women's singles; Saturday evening, semifinals, men's doubles, and final, women's doubles. Monday evening, finals, women's singles and men's doubles; Tuesday evening, finals, men's singles and mixed doubles.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	23	3	18	148	117	48
Buffalo	19	6	17	98	89	44
London	20	2	20	102	110	42
Rochester	14	2	23	92	108	30
Western Division						
Detroit	25	3	15	126	94	53
Cleveland	20	3	18	121	132	43
Windsor	15	9	16	96	95	39
Pittsburgh	14	1	24	115	147	31

Result March 6

London 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Technique of Starting a Bobsleigh

Sport & General

America No. 1, Olympic Champions of 1932, at the Beginning of a Descent at Garmisch-Partenkirchen This Year

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

No. 3—Bobsleighing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—The hair-raising devices for which Coney Island's pleasure beach is so rightly renowned are, believe me, a rest cure compared with the bobsleigh run where Switzerland (for fours) and America (for pairs) gained gallant victories here during the Fourth Olympic Winter Games. The Olympia Bob-bahn, as we learned to call it to the taxi-driver at the frigid starting hour of 8 a. m., is nothing less than a mile and a furlong of concentrated trouble, tilted at an average gradient of approximately one in ten. Most parts of it call for highly skillful driving; but the real focal point for thrills is the Bavaria Curve, a few hundred feet of vertically-banked hairpin bend where victory and defeat tremble in the balance, and where, for that matter, more than one bob-team trembled on the very brim.

If you will sit with me, in imagination, upon the lift that conveys the bobs up to the start of the run, we shall find ourselves, after a steep ascent, gazing upon a scene of mechanical industry. A bob-team is effecting repairs upon its mount and making careful adjustments for the next descent. A bob, I am told, costs $500 or $600 when it is new. And it can grow quite old in less than a minute and a half. The stresses imposed upon it on the bends are enormous. Inspect a bob after a fast journey has been made and, like as not, you will see the chassis looking decidedly the worse for wear, bent and battered as if in recent argument with a truck.

Piloted by unskilled hands it would not be there at all. Instead it would be reposing somewhere among the fir trees, back of the Bavaria Curve. One bob in the Olympic races nearly did go there. We held our breath with horror as it soared up the ice-block wall, sheer like the side of a house, up to the top edge of the banking, and whizzed around the bend with one runner in the air above the limits of the track. Somehow the steersman managed to hold it from complete disaster and wrench its nose down to a proper level.

The first curve on the Olympic course, named the Kilian Loop after Germany's most famous bob-racer, Kilian, appears quite simple; but it has to be taken wisely to avoid running too wide on the second bend. Through a series of five wriggles, known as the Labyrinth, the bob whizzes at close upon 50 miles an hour and you can add almost another 20 to that as it rattles into the bowl of the Bavaria Curve. There, before grandstands packed with hundreds of people on the tip-toe of expectancy, it flies up the ice wall, skims along near the edge and dips down out of view en route for a long straight glide, culminating in an S bend that gives a run out to the end of the journey. Announcers at different points keep the public informed by loud-speaker with the progress of each bob. And they have to talk fast to keep up with it.

In each Olympic competition, the participants had to make four descents, and the final standing was arrived at by the addition of their times. This is how it all worked out:

Four-Men Bobs

Place. Country and crew. Riding order.	Run	Time m. s.	Total time m. s.
1—Switzerland 2			
Pierre Musy, steersman	1st	1 22.45	
Charles Bouvier, No. 2	2d	1 18.78	
Joseph Beerli, No. 3	3d	1 19.60	
Arnold Gartmann, brakesman	4th	1 19.02	5 19.85
2—Switzerland 1			
Reto Capadrutt, steersman	1st	1 23.49	
Fritz Feierabend, No. 2	2d	1 19.88	
Hans Butikofer, No. 3	3d	1 20.75	
Hans Aichele, brakesman	4th	1 18.61*	5 22.73
3—Great Britain			
Frederick J. McEvoy, steersman	1st	1 23.38	
Guy C. Dugdale, No. 2	2d	1 20.18	
Charles P. Green, No. 3	3d	1 20.74	
James F. Cardno, brakesman	4th	1 19.11	5 23.41
4—U. S. A. 1			
J. Hubert Stevens, steersman	1st	1 25.61	
Robert P. Martin, No. 2	2d	1 19.17	
John J. Shene, No. 3	3d	1 20.51	
Crawford C. Merkel, brakesman	4th	1 18.84	5 24.13
5—Belgium 2			
Max Houben, steersman	1st	1 22.22	
Louis de Ridder, No. 2	2d	1 23.52	
Pierre Graeffe, No. 3	3d	1 23.07	
Martial van Schelle, brakesman	4th	1 20.11	5 28.92
6—U. S. A. 2			
John J. Fox, steersman	1st	1 25.61	
Richard W. Lawrence, No. 2	2d	1 23.85	
Max T. Bly, No. 3	3d	1 20.22	
James J. Bickford, brakesman	4th	1 19.32	5 29.00

Country Crew.	Total time m. s.
7—Germany 1 (Hanns Kilian, Fritz Schwartz, Sebastian Huber, Hermann von Valta)	5 29.82
7—Belgium 1 (Rene Lunden, Phillipe de Pret, Eric de Spoelberch, Gaston Braun)	5 29.82
9—France 1 (Jean de Juarez, Jean Dauven, Louis Balsan, Jacques Bridou)	5 30.36
10—Italy 1 (Sforza Brivio, Emilio dell'Oro, Raffaele Mannardi, Carlo Solveni	5 31.07
11—Austria 1 (Franz Lorenz, Franz Wohlgemuth, Rudolf Holl, Richard Lorenz)	5 45.13
12—Czechoslovakia 2 (Gustav Leubner, Bedrich Posselt, Walter Heinzl, Wilhelm Blechschmidt)	5 45.52
13—Austria 2 (Viktor Wigelbeyer, Robert Bednar, John Gudenus, Franz Bednar)	5 57.91

*Signifies a record time for the course.

Two-Men Bobs

Place Country Crew	Runs First m. s.	Second m. s.	Third m. s.	Fourth m. s.	Total Time m. s.
1—U. S. A. 1 (Ivan E. Brown, Alan M. Washbond)	1 22.50	1 21.02	1 25.39	1 20.38	5 29.29
2—Switzerland 2 (Feierabend, Beerli)	1 26.34	1 20.31	1 24.11	1 19.88*	5 30.64
3—U. S. A. 2 (Gilbert Colgate, Richard W. Lawrence)	1 25.06	1 21.94	1 24.80	1 22.16	5 33.96
4—Great Britain (McEvoy, Cardno)	1 25.61	1 23.85	1 28.58	1 22.21	5 40.25
5—Germany 1 (Kilian, von Valta)	1 27.29	1 24.24	1 26.63	1 23.85	5 42.01
6—Germany 2 (Fritz Grau, Albert Brehmer)	1 30.66	1 23.33	1 24.11	1 26.61	5 44.71

Place Country Crew	Total Time m. s.
7—Switzerland 1 (Capadrutt, Bouvier)	5 46.23
8—Belgium 1 (Lunden, de Spoelberch)	5 46.28
9—Belgium 2 (Houben, van Schelle)	5 47.32
10—Holland (Willem Gevers, Samuel Dunlop)	5 48.11
11—Italy 2 (Edgardo Vaghi, Dario Poggi)	5 51.02
12—Italy 1 (Brivio, Soiveni)	5 51.21
13—Austria 1 (Hanns Sturer, Hans Rottensteiner)	5 52.00
14—France 1 (de Suarez, Bridou)	5 54.81
15—Roumania 1 (Alexandru Primu, Constantin Radulescu)	5 56.01
16—Roumania 2 (Alexandru Budisteanu, Dumitru Gheorghiu	5 58.91
17—Czechoslovakia 2 (Leubner, Blechschmidt)	5 59.47
18—Liechtenstein (Eduard von Falz-Fein, Eugen Buchel)	6 01.94
19—Austria 2 (Hans Volckmar, Anton Kaltenberger)	6 02.30
20—Czechoslovakia 1 (Josef Lanzendorfer, Karel Ruzicka)	6 09.70
21—France 2 (Joannes Bozon, Emile Kleber)	6 20.07
22—Luxemburg 1 (Raoul Weckbecker, Geza Wertheim)	6 32.79

*Signifies record time. In each case the steersman is named first.

N. H. Basketball

DURHAM, N. H., March 7 (AP)—Portsmouth in the Class A and Appleton in Class B, defending champions, marched into the semifinals today of the fifteenth annual University of New Hampshire basketball tourney. Portsmouth defeated Keene High School in its preliminary game yesterday, 25 to 21, while Appleton won from Hillsborough, 37 to 29. Stevens of Claremont, Class A favorite, whipped Nashua, 37 to 30, while Peterborough in the Class B league downed Goffstown, 53 to 21.

Martin Elected Captain

AMHERST, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Beth Martin of Worcester was elected captain of the Amherst College wrestling team for next season at a meeting of lettermen here yesterday. Victory in the final match of the Wesleyan meet clinched the "Little Three" mat title for Amherst.

Harvard Player In Squash Semifinal

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7 (AP)—Germaine G. Glidden, defending champion from Harvard University, easily stroked his way into the semifinal round of the fifth annual intercollegiate squash racquets tournament at Trinity College yesterday.

Glidden will meet Lewis of Pennsylvania, the only unseeded player to gain a place in the semifinal round. In the other semifinal match Hunter Lott of Pennsylvania will play Richard Glidden of Hartford. Both are seeded players.

Robert Bainbridge of Trinity College was elected president of the Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association at a meeting in connection with the tournament opening yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Courage Under Pressure

JUST another example of courage and judgment under pressure is the way we look at the drastic decision Walter Brown made in London recently. Faced with the need for funds to repay the American Olympic Committee, a sell-out attendance assured and the desire of the boys themselves to wipe out a scoreless tie, he refused to permit his players to go on the ice.

Staff Photo

Walter Brown

Over here a similar decision once wrecked an amateur league. The decision here was an attempt to browbeat the amateur hockey officials to issue cards to questionable players. Over there young Brown was protecting his players. The opponents, members of the British Olympic hockey team had been suspended by the International Federation. The suspension was lifted for the Olympic Games only. Since the American and International bodies work hand in hand, Walter believed his players would face suspension for engaging in a contest with suspended players.

He stood to lose many British acquaintances and more good will, along with the financial benefit, but he took a firm stand, as he saw it, to offset future complication for the boys he has guided over most of Europe for more than six weeks. The answer to many of the puzzling situations will be heard in person soon, since the United States Olympic team sails for the States, March 11.

Winter Sports

The consistent freakish and fickle weather has made winter sports conditions generally ideal in northern New England today for the tenth consecutive week end, according to reports gathered by the Associated Press.

Aided by a Thursday night snowstorm, skiing conditions were better than a week ago despite alternate thawing and freezing. And although the winter carnival mood is slowly fading, mountain trails give indication of probably another month of fun to top off the greatest season the snow-and-bed slat brigade has ever enjoyed.

Week-end trains will run from Boston and New York to points in western Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and the total of 36,472 passengers carried on snow trains since Jan. 1 will be augmented considerably.

Special ski classes for snow-train patrons will be held tomorrow at Plymouth, N. H., where special guides will be on hand to direct beginners to the practice slope.

Sunday Afternoon Hockey

The Lafontaine Hockey Club of the senior Montreal amateur hockey group will meet the strong Boston Olympics in the feature contest of the afternoon. The other half of the doubleheader will bring together for the championship of New England A. A. A. U. the strong University City Club of Cambridge and the flashy Medford Hockey Club. The winner of this game will be awarded the "Alfred J. Lill Trophy," emblematic of the N. E. title. The first game will start at 1:30, with the Olympics-Lafontaine battle scheduled for 3 o'clock.

Here and There

Leading figure skaters of Europe, Canada and the United States will combine with members of the Skating Club of Boston to make the annual two-day carnival (March 20-21) one of the most striking events ever presented here . . . It goes without saying that all the American champions are scheduled to do their individual specialties as well as pair numbers . . . Maribel Vinson, Polly Blodgett, Joan Tozzer, Grace Madden and many others will thrill the spectators by their breath-taking jumps, spins and whirls on the Arena ice . . . Roger F. Turner, one of the best skaters in the country, will also give an exhibition as will the popular James L. Madden and George E. B. Hill . . . Boston spectators have a treat in store for them in the coming performance of Robin Lee, the 16-year-old St. Paul (Minn.) star, and member of the 1936 American Olympic team which competed at Garmisch-Partenkirchen last month . . . Public sale of tickets for the carnival opens on Monday.

The Shawmut Indians took the measure of the Boston Maroons last night, 5 to 2, in the final game of the Commercial Amateur Hockey League schedule . . . However, the title goes to the Maroons on points . . . also the Gov. James M. Curley Cup . . . In the other games, the Herald-Traveler and Boston Globe sextets played a scoreless tie, thus making the "newspaper" title still undetermined; Employers' Owls beat Spaulding Moss, 5 to 1, and Jackson-Curtis took Clarendon H. C. into camp, 4 to 0 . . . Teammates will battle late this afternoon for the Massachusetts Class D squash racquets championship at the Boston Y courts . . . They are Arthur P. Rogers and George Smith.

Week End Events

Tonight

Swimming—At Cambridge, Princeton vs. Harvard, 8:45.

Hockey—At Boston Arena, Colgate vs. Boston College, 8.

Basketball—At Cambridge, Cornell vs. Harvard, 8:30.

Wrestling—At Medford, Brown vs. Tufts, 7.

Polo—At Commonwealth Armory, Allston, Yale vs. Harvard; Cavalry vs. First Corps, Harvard Jayvees vs. Artillery, 8.

Sunday

Ski Jumping—At Ayer Ski Hill, last professional program of the season, starts at 12 noon; feature events at 3.

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Lafontaine (Canada) vs. Boston Olympics in feature game of doubleheader, 1:30.

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Springfield vs. Boston Cubs, 8:30.

College Track Result

Chicago 49½, Northwestern 36½.

American Star Hopes to Make Pro Hockey Six

There are not many fans like hockey fans. Nor are there many athletes like hockey players. That irresistible urge to play the game becomes imbedded with long association and refuses to be stilled. Such is the case of the quiet, soft-spoken Eveleth (Minn.) law student, now a member of the Boston Olympics.

Andy Toth aspires to be a successful lawyer and probably will be. With the same determination with which he waded through the difficult study requirements, he keeps plodding along in hockey despite disappointments. He missed out on the 1932 Olympic hockey team because of study and failed to connect on this year's team. Someone erred in the 1936 selection, however, because Andy has proven himself to be a star in his own right.

Having heard so much about the Harvard Law School he came East with the hope of attending that institution. Following the Olympic team tryouts he joined the Boston Olympics and with that team he has won the favor of local hockey fans, alternating between defense and forward. With the hope of being on a United States Olympic hockey team gone, he tried to catch on with professional hockey.

Practices With Cubs

All winter the Eveleth boy has offered his services to the Boston Cub professional team for practice sessions, always with the hope that they would see fit to give him a chance to become a member. His showing with the Cubs has been commendable. He has held up his own end in the workouts and looked ready to step into the Can-Am circuit at a given signal.

Just why he has not been given the signal is unknown to the writer, who has watched him in the amateur games and the Cub practices. He is a stocky lad with a nice turn of speed, a good shot, an able stick handler, and a playmaker, as well as general handy man. With the Olympics he has been a bulwark on defense and a high scorer offensively.

Toth's early hockey began with Mike Karakas, the present Chicago goalie in the National Hockey League. They were team mates on the Eveleth High School sextet and their ways parted when Andy went to junior college and Mike started the long climb up the hockey ladder.

While on the junior college team it earned national collegiate championship rating for 1929 by Spalding's Guide. Later he was a member of the University of Minnesota sextet when that team won the Big Ten title in 1932. He was selected to play in the East-West game against the New York-Boston combined team and came to Boston with the Gopher team that was nosed out by Harvard, 7 to 6.

Determined Attitude

We like the fellow's never-give-up attitude, both in business and athletic ventures. He is a permanent resident of Boston and hopes to become established here in law. Also, he would like to go on record as another American-born and bred hockey player good enough to make the grade as a professional. When and if he gets the chance, we believe he will do just that, make good.

Fred Hitchman, Cub coach, likes the way Toth plays and has helped to improve him. He has recommended that the Cubs sign him, but each time some unforeseen circumstances have halted the move. In the meantime he keeps plugging away with the Olympics and if you go to the Garden for Sunday afternoon hockey, take a look at No. 12, who is none other than Andy.

Law On Skates

Andy Toth

Margot E. Lumb Retains Squash Racquets Title

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Margot E. Lumb retained her British squash racquets championship today, defeating the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke in the final round at the Queen's Club, 9—5, 9—5, 9—4.

The match lasted 22 minutes, longest of the tournament for Miss Lumb.

B. C. vs. Colgate

Boston College will close its hockey season against Colgate at the Boston Arena tonight. Regardless of the outcome of this game, the Eagles are assured of having a highly successful season with six victories, three losses and one tie game.

There is no reason to believe that the B. C. team will not handle Colgate for it had no trouble in accomplishing this feat last year. Last week's defeat at the hands of Brown will probably drive the Eagles to play their best game tonight.

United States Olympics Win

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The United States Olympic hockey team continued its exhibition series last night by trouncing a representative English team 9 to 2 at Streatham.

Jacob Elected President

MONTREAL, March 7 (Canadian Press)—Robert Jacob, K. C., of Winnipeg has been elected president of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. He succeeds E. C. Gould of Brantford, Ont.

College Hockey Result

Brown 8, Colgate 1.

Cubs Will Play Indians Sunday In Crucial Game

Sunday Night Hockey Lineup

Boston Cubs		Springfield Indians
Dumart, l.w.	r.w.	Saunders
Getliffe, c	c.	Jack Bauer
Portland, r.w.	l.w.	Willson
Pusie, r.d	l.d.	McBride
Jackson, g	g.	Frew

Boston alternates—McInenley, Finnigan, Benier, Blake, Riley, Nollett, McCulley.

Springfield alternates—Speyer, Alexandre, Toupin, Bennett, LaFrance, Brennan, Murray, Raymond.

Tomorrow night the Boston Cubs meet the Springfield Indians on the Boston Garden ice in what will be one of their most crucial games of the season. The Cubs are running neck and neck with the high flying New Haven Eagles for the third place position, and anything other than a victory would seriously hurt the Boston team's chances of getting into the playoffs.

At the beginning of the season the Cubs got off to a rocky start, and only by playing sterling hockey during the past two months have the junior Bruins been able to remain in the fight.

Last Thursday night the Cubs bowled over the Providence Reds, 4 to 3, in their surge toward the playoff berth. Tomorrow night's game will find a hard fighting Springfield team also trying to capture the third position post, but if the Cubs can make the Indian bite the dust they will practically eliminate Springfield's chances.

The young Bruins have two games to play after Sunday night's encounter with Springfield. Both of these games will be played at the local Garden with Philadelphia on March 14, and with New Haven on March 19. The last game may be the one to decide the third place berth, and there is a strong possibility that President Art Ross of the Canadian-American League will have to order the Providence-Boston game of Jan. 29 replayed. That game was declared "no contest" because of violation of the rule regarding the eligibility of players by Providence, but was ordered replayed if the game would affect any playoff place.

The week-end results in the Canadian-American League will have an important bearing on New Haven's victory surge. The Eagles play at Springfield tonight and have Providence as an opponent at New Haven tomorrow night. After these games, New Haven will have four games to play against the Cubs' two.

Harvard-Yale Sextets At New Haven Tonight

Eyes of the college hockey world will be focused tonight on New Haven where Harvard's fast traveling six meet Yale in the most important game of the season.

A victory over the Eli will give Harvard the Quadrangular League championship and the Hobey Baker Memorial Trophy. And judging from the way the Crimson puck chasers have been chalking up wins over Dartmouth, McGill, Yale and Princeton, they should have no trouble in winning over the Blue tonight.

However, six of the last seven years, Harvard-Yale hockey series have gone to the three-game limit, and the fact that the Bulldog will be out to redeem himself for the 5—3 defeat administered earlier in the season, should make this game a closely fought affair.

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
(From the Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y.)
Monday, March 23
(One Week's Engagement)
REPERTOIRE
Mon. Eve.—TANNHAEUSER*
Tues. Eve.—AIDA
Wed. Mat.—MADAMA BUTTERFLY
Wed. Eve.—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE*
Thurs. Eve.—MIGNON*
Fri. Eve.—FIDELIO
Sat. Mat.—CARMEN*
Sat. Eve.—RIGOLETTO
*Sold out.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE
Thorndike Building
234 Boylston Street (Room 203)
A few good seats at various prices are available
Knabe Piano Used Exclusively

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Mon. Eve., March 9, at 8:15
Boston String Quartet
Founded by The New England Conservatory of Music
Assisting Pianist: HAROLD BAUER

JORDAN HALL
Tues. Eve., March 10, at 8:15
A Program of the Music and Dances of India
BY
MONA RANI
and her HINDU MUSICIANS

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
DR. S. KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Soloist—JEAN BEDETTI—Cello

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30
Evgs. 55c to $2.75
MAT. TODAY 55c to $1.70
BURGESS MEREDITH in
Maxwell Anderson's WINTERSET
With MARGO

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MAX GORDON presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
with Adrianne Allen, Lucile Watson, Colin Keith-Johnston, Percy Waram
Plymouth Theater, 45th St. West of B'way
2 Mats. Weekly: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Evenings 8:40. Monday Perf. Eliminated
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Margaret ANGLIN in
The International Comedy Success
FRESH FIELDS
"A clever play with splendid dialogue and amusing situations."—The Monitor.
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way at 40 St. Evgs 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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Deftly Served
Cafe de Paris
Regular Luncheons . . 40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners . . . 45c-55c-75c
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Noon to 10 P. M. . . 55c-65c-75c
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
BOSTON
299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

GEORGIAN
Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
Salad Dessert
Rolls and Butter Coffee
45c
142 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston
252 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston

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31 Newbury Street—near Berkeley
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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
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83 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

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Norwegian Restaurant
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Not open Sundays
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Upstairs — Tip End of T Wharf
Tasty food the whole year through
Is ready for you at the old Ship Blue.
While waves roll high and seagulls wheel
Our good ship rides on an even keel.
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LUNCHEON 50c.—75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
337-343 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat

U. S. to Avoid Entanglements In Reich Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

League was only possible for us when we should attain equality of rights."

Two Basic Points

The Ambassador said two basic points emerge from the Hitler speech and action:

1. That Germany is ready to re-enter the League and accept all League obligations.

2. That Germany offers to conclude nonaggression pacts with its neighbors.

"The whole constructive program of the Reichs Chancellor," Dr. Luther said, "is making great progress toward real peace in Europe."

But he admitted that Germany's offer of nonaggression pacts applied only to territorial neighbors, including Lithuania by special mention, but excluded Soviet Russia. On the subject of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics he maintained a discreet silence, contenting himself with Herr Hitler's statement that: "The Soviet Union not only controls one sixth of the earth but has set up an unbridgeable antagonism with surrounding nations."

End of Locarno Pacts

Dr. Luther explained why Germany considers the Locarno pacts—which he signed—at an end. "The pacts were intended to give security not only to France but to Germany, too. That guarantee is violated by the military alliance, as numerous neutral observers have said.

"Under the Locarno agreement, it was provided that there should be no invasion of war without orderly procedure by the League to decide who was the violator.

"In the Franco-Russian treaty it is agreed that even if no League decision is reached, France offers aid and assistance to Russia. The basic idea of Locarno is thus destroyed. That's why Germany is unable to maintain its attitude to Locarno.

Treaties Broken by Germany

By the Associated Press

Demilitarization of the Rhineland was decreed by three paragraphs in the Versailles Treaty.

Part Three, "The Political Clauses for Europe," contains the following under section three:

Article 42—Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

Article 43—In the area defined above, the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

Article 44—In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

At Locarno, in 1925, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium reaffirmed the demilitarization of the Rhineland.

Article 1 of the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, signed Oct. 16, 1925, and in force Sept. 14, 1926, provides for maintenance of the territorial status quo between Germany and Belgium and between Germany and France as fixed by the Versailles Treaty, adding:

". . . and also the observance of the stipulations of Articles 42 and 43 of the said treaty concerning the demilitarized zone." (Articles 42 and 43 are given above.)

Article 2 makes "a flagrant breach of Articles 42 or 43" and "the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarized zone" a justification for "immediate action" by France and Belgium. They are then free to attack, invade or resort to war against Germany, unless other commitments prevent such action.

Article 4 provides for bringing charges of violations of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles before the League of Nations Council. If violation is established, all signatories are pledged to come to the aid of the injured power.

Other provisions of the treaty strengthen this procedure.

Fort Ethan Allen Expansion Favored

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A bill authorizing the War Department to acquire about 3000 acres of additional land for training facilities at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was reported favorably yesterday by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

It was introduced by Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut at the request of Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd, Connecticut adjutant general. General Ladd and other New England national guard chiefs said present facilities at the post were inadequate for training detachments ordered there.

Senator Lonergan said the War Department reported favorably on the development, but expressed doubt whether funds could be obtained.

Peace Poster Exhibits In Great Demand In All Parts of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 — A brisk demand for the loan collections of international peace posters assembled by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its national literature headquarters here has developed all over the country.

Although a large number of the collections are in circulation, reservations have been made for two months ahead, according to Miss Ellen Starr Brinton, field secretary of the Pennsylvania branch of the league.

Each collection consists of 25 posters, representative of the best issued in America and in Europe—in English and in other languages.

The majority of the posters were acquired from societies in England, France, Holland and Denmark. In the latter many of the best were issued by the Danish branch of the league itself, which has a membership there of more than 20,000.

A library service is also being offered, free of charge, to schools. The league has accumulated a quantity of books which are calculated to introduce American children to the thoughts, customs and habits of those in other parts of the world. There are books of all types, from "Hans Brinker" to modern juvenile fiction, as well as beautifully illustrated travel stories.

Maple Syrup Surplus Is Vermont Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 7—Next week Vermont's famous maple sugar industry starts its spring production. Sap will flow from thousands of maple trees in the hillside groves of the Green Mountains. But Vermont farmers today were not rejoicing. According to experts, this will not be a particularly good maple product year.

At yesterday's meeting here of the Vermont Maple Co-operative, Inc., Linus Ward, manager, told farmers that because of a large carry-over of maple products from last year, the 1936 business will be seriously offset. This situation is similar to that in 1932 when the market was glutted with year-old products. At that time the marketing co-operative was formed.

Promising the fullest support of the co-operative to the maple orchardists, Mr. Ward urged that money be laid aside this year for a large advertising campaign. Mr. Ward pointed out that while pure co-operative syrup is being sold in some 25,000 stores from Maine to Florida, it is not being sold in all stores. There is still room, he said, for better distribution.

The co-operative has 14,000 gallons of syrup left over from last year's harvest of 67,000 gallons. About 50,000 gallons, it was estimated will be all this year's pancakes can absorb.

Underground Railway Plan Considered by Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The corporation here has set up a committee to consider the construction of an underground railway system in the town. It is held that, from a traffic point of view, Manchester's streets have reached saturation point.

Supporters of a subway or "tube" as it is called in Britain, point out that a survey has shown that there are no engineering difficulties in the way in Manchester. It is estimated that the cost of constructing tubes would reach at least £500,000 a mile.

Puerto Rico Ends Its Mobilization Of State Troops

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 6 (AP)—Puerto Rico's national guard, mobilized and held in armories during the last 24 hours, was demobilized today, authorities believing that the danger of disorders following the arrest of nationalist leaders was past.

The guardsmen reported to their armories and returned home again in civilian clothes and few persons on the island knew of their mobilization.

United States authorities advanced their campaign today to break up an alleged plot to provoke a Puerto Rican insurrection, seeking to put a definite end to the movement.

The federal activities resulted in the seizure of a loaded rifle, a bomb and a number of documents in addition to the arrests yesterday of seven Nationalists.

Released Under Bonds

The seven men were released under $10,000 bond each after Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist leader and alleged chief of a movement to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by force, entered pleas of innocence for all.

They faced a preliminary hearing March 19, however, to answer three charges—inciting to insurrection, recruiting soldiers and conspiracy to overthrow the Government — while a grand jury investigation of Nationalist activities was arranged.

Secretary Ickes is reported as saying at Washington that the Government would prosecute Albizu, considered a "very dangerous person," for treason.

Find Wooden Rifles

The loaded rifle and bomb which were seized were held in a locked safe of United States Marshal Draughon's office. The authorities said 50 wooden rifles, apparently used for drilling, also were found at Albizu's headquarters.

Among the records taken were recruiting cards, bearing the printed heading: "Army of Liberation, General Headquarters."

The warrants issued for the arrests of the seven nationalists, who surrendered yesterday and arranged bonds before Ramon Julia, United States Commissioner, were based on affidavits of the insular police or detectives.

All were substantially the same, including charges of recruiting and drilling young cadets and referring to a speech made last December by Albizu.

Leader a Harvard Man

The Nationalist leader, a Harvard graduate, called upon his followers to win independence for the island by one means or another, authorities charged, suggesting that if the army were called out against them, the Nationalist could then make the question of Puerto Rican freedom an international issue.

Police Chief Domingo Beniamino swore that a guard of youths was doubled about Albizu's house after the slaying of Col. E. Francis Riggs, chief of the Insular police, Feb. 23, by two young Nationalists who were shot to death by police.

That incident, as well as the killings of 12 persons during the election registration period in January, led to the official investigation into Nationalist efforts to force freedom for the island, ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898.

Miss Perkins Settles Strike by Telephone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—An important labor controversy was ironed out last night over a telephone wire that connected the Mayflower Hotel here where President Roosevelt's third inaugural anniversary dinner was in progress and a butcher shop in Long Beach, Calif.

At this end of the wire was Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, called out of the dinner at which the Cabinet was entertaining their chief; at the other end were representatives of the crew of the California, Panama-Pacific Steamship, whose sailing to New York from Los Angeles had been delayed three days because of inability to draw up a satisfactory contract between the crew and their employers.

"I held the wire while they had their meeting in the back of the butcher shop; then I was glad to be able to tell the President that the ship would sail," Miss Perkins said today, although she admitted that it was no fun being cooped up in a telephone booth for an hour while other members of the Cabinet were listening to Lawrence Tibbett sing.

The ship laborers are trying to convince their employers to renew a contract that will fix their pay at east coast rates, which are $5 a month higher than those paid on the west coast.

Farmer Answers WPA With Team of Oxen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRVIEW, Okla.—When Silas Wilson appeared for work on the WPA project in Major County, he came with the only team he owned—a team of oxen.

Visitors seeing the oxen at work on the project have said that the sight recalls pioneer days, but for better reminders of the pioneering day, there are the daily affairs of Silas Wilson.

Forced to seek his employment outside of industry, Silas bought an 80-acre tract of uncleared blackjack, and a few years ago brought his wife and adopted daughter to the timbered land. Today the land is partially cleared. The Wilson home, a small one built of native timber, is furnished with built-in furniture of this same wood. The barns and sheds on the place are built stockade fashion. The owner does his own truck farming, using his oxen to till the land. He owns no horses, mules or modern machinery.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

precipitated a showdown that will open the way to a more stable Europe, barring rash incidents, possibly, in the Rhineland.

Elaborations of the European crisis: Pages 1, 2 and 3.

Italo-Ethiopia—Belligerents Agree to Parley

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—Il Duce took the longest stride he has yet made toward ending the Italo-Ethiopian war with its disquieting ramifications throughout all Europe. He communicated to the Fascist Cabinet his acceptance of the League of Nation's invitation to participate in peace negotiations before the imposition of any further war sanctions against Italy. Ethiopia had already consented to a peace parley.

Il Duce's acceptance is understood to be hedged with conditions. One of these conditions is reliably reported to be the lifting of sanctions during the negotiations. Throughout the week in which Italy's acceptance was predicted, another condition was generally believed to consist of insistence by Italy that territory already conquered should be deemed as belonging to Italy and should not be the subject of negotiations.

Months of fruitless efforts to get Italy and Ethiopia to the council table are thus capped with success, although it remains to be seen whether Italy in the flush of military success will modify its conditions to a point compatible with League fundamentals.

Strikes—New York Real Estate Owners Yield

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—An opening wedge was driven into the deadlock between realty owners and the Building Service Employees Union, as an agreement affecting 45 buildings was reached.

The Prudence Company, controlling $150,000,000 worth of real estate in the city was the first employer group to yield to the conciliatory efforts of Mayor LaGuardia and Edward F. McGrady, Federal mediator. In this agreement, the union won a blanket $2-a-week increase and union preference. The Chanin Management Company, another realty concern, was reported to have agreed to the demand of the union for a $2-a-week raise, while arranging for future conferences on demands covering hours and working conditions.

Synchronizing with the advance of negotiations was the steady widening of the strike area, with 1988 buildings reported affected. Union leaders ordered their long threatened drive against the Grand Central section of Manhattan.

Akron, Ohio—The strike here moved into a more serious phase, as Mayor Lee S. Schroy ordered police to remove pickets from the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plants. Despite the fact that the strike of Goodyear employees has thrown 14,000 out of work, violence has been averted until today, when hundreds of strikers frustrated efforts of police to remove them.

Naval—'Modest' Agreement Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The Naval Conference, after weathering deadlocks, impasses, near breakdowns and some breakdowns, is virtually ready to produce a modest naval agreement.

Italy forced a last-minute change when it objected to the provision that the nations would not build cruisers or capital ships under 22,000 tons. Italy wanted a limit of 17,000 tons and won out. There is some apprehension that Italy engineered this change, in order that it might be free to build a supercruiser of 18,000 tons, with America, Japan, France and Great Britain likely to follow suit. Nevertheless, only the drafting of the "escape clause" is believed to intervene between the treaty and its signing.

Transatlantic—Imperial Airways to Experiment

London Viscount Swinton, Secretary for Air, announced, according to the Associated Press, that experimental flights directed toward the establishment of a transatlantic airline will be undertaken this summer by Imperial Airways, the British Government-subsidized international airline.

Capital—Tax on Corporate Incomes Favored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — This city easily qualified as the capital of the nation's news.

Congressional leaders studied every facet of the President's tax program, and took some unsolicited glances at possible substitute taxes but came back to the President's proposal for taxing undistributed corporate incomes as the lesser of many evils.

Congressmen undoubtedly breathed easier when Speaker Byrns virtually predicted that broader income taxes and a general sales tax were "out." The broader the tax base, the broader the base for electoral reprisals, legislators know.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee rejected the proposal for a senatorial investigation of the recent removal of Major General Hagood from command of the Eighth Corps Area.

Unemployment continued to be the unforgetable problem of the New Deal, as a fourth White House conference was held preparatory to presidential stipulation of relief needs. The major problem is what will happen to the 400,000 persons who are to be dropped from the relief rolls by July 1, with no guarantee that they will drop into other jobs.

Social Credit—$25 Dividend Deferred

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta's long anticipated Social Credit measure started through its legislative routine without the heralded $25 a month an inhabitant "dividend" that figured so largely in last year's provincial election, the Associated Press reported.

Yugoslavia—Parliament in Stormy Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade — Yugoslavia was again on the verge of violent changes When Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch was shot at in a stormy session of Parliament. This shot was the culmination to date of protracted opposition to the manner in which the present Parliament was elected. The Opposition which has bolted Parliament declares that the election, though ostensibly democratic, was unduly swayed by former Prime Minister Yeftitch and that it does not represent minority groups.

The minority question in this, as in most of Yugoslavia's internal disputes, is the crucial issue. Persistent and growing militancy of the Opposition suggests that the present Government may either have to adopt the democratic method of a new election, or plunge ahead toward dictatorship.

Newfoundland Dog Wins Prize at Canton Show

CANTON, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—Champion Waseeka's Sailor Boy, a black Newfoundland, won the best dog trophy at the McKinley Kennel Club all-breed show last night.

Miss Elizabeth B. Loring of Ashland, Mass., is owner of the winner, which defeated five others that had been judged best in their divisions. The five included Mark of Camerlyn, English setter owned by Camerlyn Kennels of Warren, Ohio, best sporting dog; champion Patterson's Don Mario, beagle owned by Mrs. George W. Patterson of Steubenville, best sporting hound; Earlmoore Double Eagle, wire-haired fox terrier owned by Tom Hosking of Sewickley, Penna., best terrier; Hop-O of Hartlebury, Pekingese owned by Miss Judith Connell of New York, best Toy, and Milady of Snows, English bulldog owned by Dr. Edward M. Vardon of Detroit, best nonsporting dog.

Heidelberg Interests Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 7 (AP)—The University of Michigan will be represented at the Heidelberg University anniversary ceremonies in June by Dewitt H. Parker, chairman of the philosophy department, and Aloysius J. Gaiss, assistant professor of German, it was announced at the university offices.

Giant Lightning Rod Protects Boulder Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Construction of a 230-mile "lightning rod" consisting of wires above and beneath the steel towers of the Boulder Dam power transmission line terminating here, has been completed.

The protection system for the city's 275,000-volt power line now extends from the dam to a point west of Cajon pass, approximately 40 miles from here.

Explaining its operation, Power Bureau engineers say that lightning bolts striking the top wires, suspended above the six lines of current-bearing copper cable, will be conducted through the steel framework of the towers to wires buried underground along the entire length of the transmission line. This will dissipate the terrific force of the bolts without harm to the exposed net-work.

Britain Enlarges Scholarship Fund In Reform Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In future no British child who is intelligent enough to profit from secondary education will ordinarily be debarred, owing to financial needs, from enjoying this benefit.

This important educational reform is one of several announced by Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government in a circular published recently.

The circular indicates an advance all along the line in regard to education. It goes as far as it has been found can be done without new legislation, in the direction of implementing the promise made in the King's speech in opening the present Parliament of "early and substantial development of the educational services."

Improvement of Buildings

Hitherto in Britain the number of free places in secondary Government schools has been limited to 50 per cent. Henceforth no child is to be turned away because of inability of its parents to pay. Other reforms simultaneously announced are for improving both buildings and classes, also for enabling an increased number of boys and girls from state-aided schools to continue their studies at the universities under more favorable conditions than at present.

Two changes in particular are made. The number of state scholarships to the universities is raised from 300 to 360, those to whom they are open to include all children "in full-time attendance at any secondary school in England or Wales."

Larger Scholarship

At the same time, the amount of each of these scholarships is no longer as in the past, to be confined to a maximum of £80 per annum for four years. It is for the future to be such sum as may make it possible for a young person to enjoy the facilities afforded by the older and more expensive universities, as well as of those of more recent foundation, where the curriculum is cheaper.

Another concession announced is one whereby the central Government will, with effect from April 1, 1937, double the contribution it has hitherto made to the cost of conveying children to school.

Call for Liberality

The circular contains besides an extensive homily to local educational authorities suggesting more liberal expenditure than in the past upon provisions for open-air teaching, infant schools, technical and art education, and generally for the raising of the standard of health, comfort and efficiency of all classes of education.

This is more important than it may seem upon the surface, since in the past it has been the central Government, rather than the local authorities to which economy upon such much-needed developments has been due. Now that the central Government has shown a disposition to greater liberality in expenditure, further extensive improvements are expected.

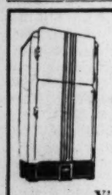
Inquiry Into Ouster Of Hagood Rejected By Senate Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—By a vote of 12 to 2 the Senate Military Affairs Committee today rejected the proposal for a senatorial investigation of the recent removal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood from command of the 8th corps area.

The removal which followed criticism of WPA expenditures before the House Appropriations Committee by General Hagood caused a major political stir in Congress for several days following the removal order, and led to introduction by Senator Jesse Metcalf (R) of Rhode Island of a resolution calling for an investigation. Senator Metcalf charged that the removal constituted political persecution and an interference with constitutional rights of free speech.

Rejection of the resolution by the committee by such an overwhelming vote was accepted as indicating that no serious effort would be made in Congress to force a reversal of the Administration's action. However, it is considered certain to figure prominently on the list of Republican charges against the Roosevelt administration during the coming campaign.



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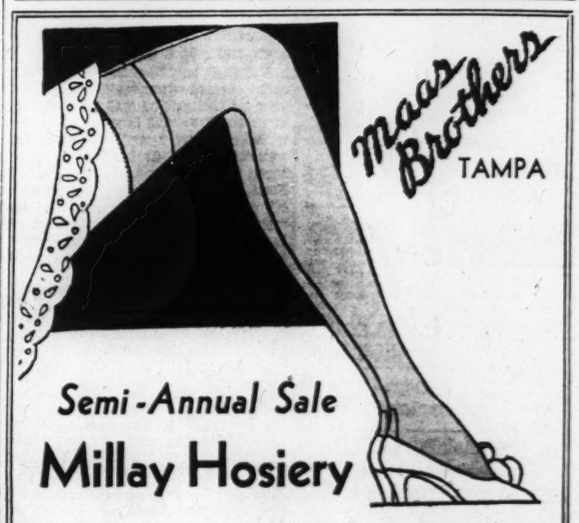

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Schools — Colleges
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Our Changing Schools — An Interpretation

Parents — Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Understanding the Modern School

A Series for Parents Who Seek to Learn the 'What' and 'Why'

By Ruth A. Burnet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT'S happening to our schools today?" I am sometimes asked by busy parents—parents of my own generation whose memory tells them that school should be a place of learned-by-rote alphabet, reading acquired in jerky syllables, stiffly regimented rows of desk seats, and silence in which the proverbial pin can be heard to drop. Often they add rather plaintively that their children would do as well without so many new-fangled notions.

"What does all this talk mean about social behavior, co-operation, and adjustment to the group?" an earnest father is apt to ask. "When I was a boy, if a fellow couldn't get along with the gang he just had to fight it out by himself."

"Why do the children build boats, visit docks, and take care of fish during their study time?" wonders an ambitious mother, who perhaps cherishes her own formal reports with precise yearly averages of 90 or even 99, and "Deportment—Excellent" inscribed thereon. "I want my girl to stand at the head of her class, to get ahead in the world."

Parents Often Bewildered

The questions are all sincere, and the bewilderment induced by random school visits and the children's sketchy accounts at home is honest. Without exception, I think, parents want the very best in education for their boys and girls, but too often their only measuring stick for the present-day practices is their own experience as school children of 15 to 40 years ago.

With these problems of the parent in mind, I went to see Miss Mary E. Rich, superintendent of the Campus Elementary School of the Washington State Normal School at Bellingham.

"What *is* happening in the elementary schools today?" I asked her. "And *why* is it happening?"

"Let me try to tell you the 'why' first," she replied, "and then I can easily show you the 'what' right here in our own school.

"You are right in thinking that changes have been, and still are, taking place in educational theory and practice," she went on. "Indeed, how could it be otherwise in a world that is being reshaped by so many forces—political, economic and social?"

Pioneers Saw Need

"A few pioneer educators recognized the signs of the reshaping as long ago as 20 years, and began to say that the schools must help the boys and girls, from their earliest years, to become familiar with the progress of civilization and to learn how to make some contribution to that progress.

"These men first turned the searchlight of critical analysis upon the traditional methods and curriculums and found that far from being made to fit the child, they failed to touch the child's needs and interests at practically every point.

"But how were children educated then?" I interposed, recalling our long list of distinguished men and women.

"Their greatest development came through their own activities outside of the classroom, or through the inspiration of individual teachers who were able to rise above the narrow tradition of formal discipline and dry-as-dust subject matter. These exceptional children learned by doing, by expressing themselves, by creating. And to accomplish their aims they often had to rebel against school or succeed in spite of it."

Recalling that Washington Irving disliked school, that Edison had not been considered a good student, and that Eugene O'Neill had been expelled from college, I said, "Then these new-type educators proposed to make over the schools so that every child could be recognized on his own merits and be given opportunities to develop his special gifts in the schoolroom as well as outside? There was to be no set pattern to which each child must conform or be considered a failure?"

"Precisely that, revolutionary as it then seemed," Miss Rich answered. "But of course such an ideal was not to be achieved at once, nor perhaps at all, in its fullest sense. It was more like a leaven which began to work in the minds of educators until gradually the whole level of educational procedure and philosophy began to rise.

All Schools Feel Impetus

"Today the results are apparent to some degree in practically every schoolroom in the country. Children come to comfortable schoolrooms designed to fit them, and to give them scope for as many of their natural activities as can be made to promote their moral, intellectual, aesthetic, and physical development. They find there teachers who welcome rather than endure them; guide, rather than coerce them; and strive to develop them as social beings rather than to drill them as an inflexible unit."

"Many of us don't understand the constant use of the words 'social behavior' in discussions of present-day education," I put in here, thinking of the father who preferred to have his boy "fight it out or play alone."

Miss Rich smiled. "That is part of the leaven that is working, not only in the schoolroom, but in the whole world today. Some of us still cling to the theories of conduct based on rugged individualism, the every-man-for-himself concept. We have reason to believe, however, that children now in school will mature in a world where men and women will be considered successful only when they know and respect each other as individuals—each with his own rights, privileges, and responsibilities; when they know how to work together harmoniously, as I have said, to make creative contributions to the progress of civilization.

"And that is what is happening to the schools," she broke off with a twinkle that took in my amazement at the immensity of the task.

Changes Apparent

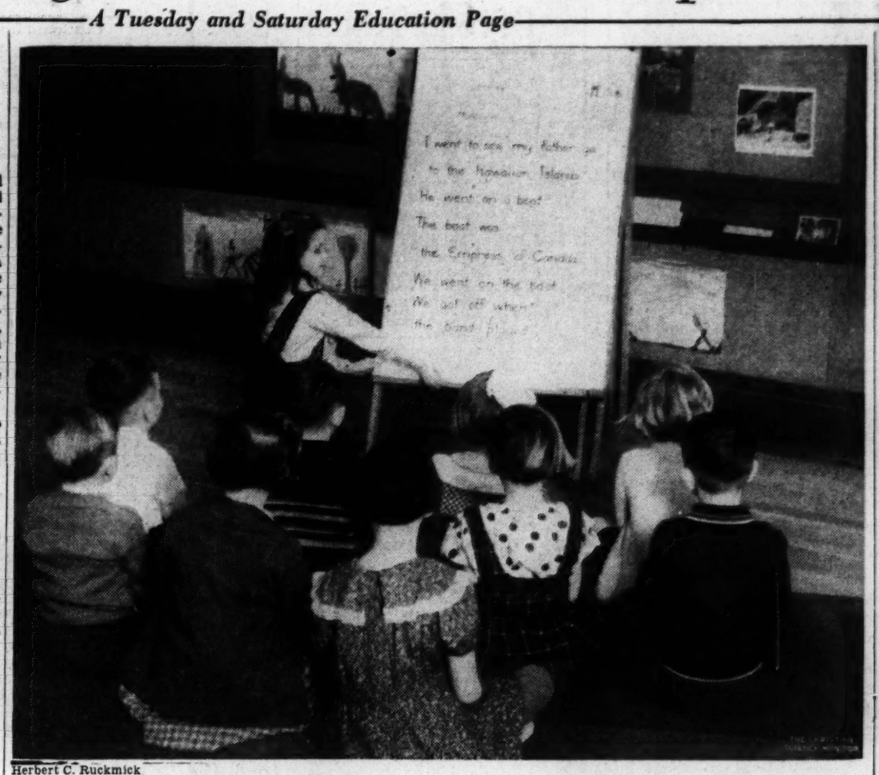
"You promised to let me see some results of all these changes," I reminded her. "And I hope you can prove to me," I added, "that such interesting activities as building boats, visiting docks, and observing fish will actually help our children to 'get ahead' in this new world we all know is coming."

"You shall judge for yourself by a visit to our first grade," Miss Rich promised, and we entered a room where I glimpsed signs of pleasurable activity that were surely unknown to my six-year-old world of—say, 15 to 40 years ago.

This series of four articles is running on Saturdays.

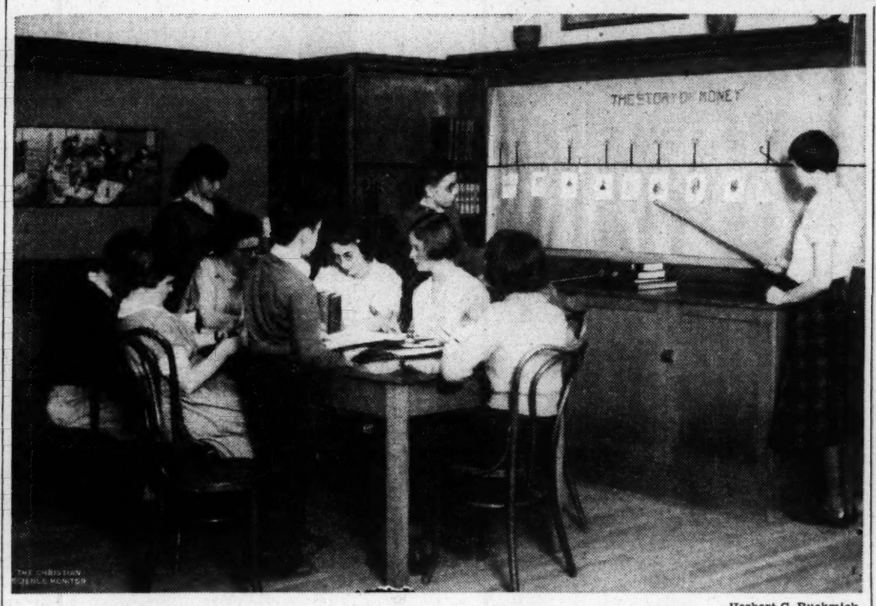
What's Happening In Our Schools?

THE writer of the group of articles that begin today on this page explained them to the Education Editor in this way: "Many parents are asking about today's schools. As a parent and teacher, I hear many discussions which show a lack of understanding on the part of parents who have not known how, nor had the time, to keep abreast of educational theory and practice. Many schools are more 'progressive' than the one I use as an example, while others are less so. I believe it to be a fact, however, that practically every school has been affected to some degree by the principles I have stressed: the all-round development of the child; competition with self rather than with others; and harmonious adjustment to the group by means of wisely directed self-government."



Herbert C. Ruckmick

This Is Jane's Story as Told to the Group, From Which She Is Beginning Her Reading Experience. Her Friends of the First Grade Each Have Their Own Printed Story, but Are Enjoying Hers as Well. Jane Has Illustrated Her Text With Realistic Detail



Herbert C. Ruckmick

Pioneer Ways May Have Vanished, but Modern School Days Bring to Pupils Adventurous Excursions Into the Realm of Ideas. An Eighth-Grade Committee Discussing the Placing of Pictures Assembled in Their Development of the Story of Money and Banking in the United States

Why Study Mathematics?

7—Honesty and Correction of Mistakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE chart attractively printed hung in plain view as a silent reminder of possible good to be gained in the class.

Desirable Habits to Be Formed and Strengthened in a Mathematics Class

1. Neatness
2. Independent thinking
3. Following directions exactly
4. Clear, logical thinking
5. Appreciation of what mathematics has done for our comfort and convenience
6. Honesty
7. Unwillingness to let a mistake remain uncorrected
8. Keenness to detect absurdity of an answer
9. Desire to check every result
10. Reverence

"Oh, Miss Truejoy, won't you let us take a few minutes today for talking about the chart of habits?" eagerly asked a young boy. "We've talked at some time this term about all of them except the sixth and seventh."

The teacher gladly gave the desired permission, and immediately a girl said, "I was glad we pointed out facts about honesty in the lettering before making our posters. My printing is awful and I didn't enjoy the idea of cutting out the letters from magazine or newspaper and pasting them on. When the day came I was surprised to see what a fine effect several of the class had got, letting a narrow, even border of bright color show around the cutout letters.

One Girl's Interpretation

"But as was said in class, it is honest to have the slogan printed by someone else, since this is not an art class in which we'd be graded on the excellence of our printing, but a math class in which we were to be graded on the excellence of the idea for the poster.

"My brother loves to print and does it well. So he put on the words I asked for. He said it was an even exchange of labor and time for something I had done for him the day before."

"It seems to me," offered another, "that honesty is a much deeper question than is usually thought. People tell us that honesty is the best policy, and that a business man or politician who is dishonest is soon found out and distrusted, so loses out. But just the same, there are more than a few business men who through dishonest methods have got a lot of money—which they wanted—and then have been able to live in the way they wanted to live. And many a politician by dishonest means has gained the position and power he longed for.

"Yes, and we all know that in our classes some boys and girls do cheat, get higher grades as a result, sometimes win a prize of money or of some desired honor. In most cases they seem to get along all right and enjoy themselves. As a rule, we never see much if any bad result from the dishonesty.

Again at 'Reverence'

"So I don't see much value in the habit of honesty unless it is based on religion. If you consider only what you might call material results—money, position, power, popularity—there isn't such an awful lot of argument for it. On the other hand, if you think of deeper, lasting, spiritual value, then of course all the argument is for it. And there we are again at 'Reverence.'"

At this point the teacher gave reminder that it was time to have any necessary discussion of the advance assignment and check up on the work brought to class that day.

At the very beginning of the period next day, someone said eagerly, "Last evening when preparing my math lesson, I got to thinking about honest answers. Suppose each of two men had the same problem. The problem was a need of $30 to pay rent. One went out and earned the money. The other went out and stole the money. Each had the $30 in hand which appeared to be the correct answer to the problem. But only one had really got the correct answer, which was the necessary result of taking the right steps.

"In our math work someone may put down all sorts of foolish figuring and then at the end set down the figures of the correct answer copied from someone else's paper. Not only is it dishonest, but of course he didn't *get* the right answer. The same is just as true if he copies a correct solution or if he lets his mother or someone else tell him what to put down.

"If told to paint a picture, or build a cedar chest, we not only use already established facts of mathematics, but we actually create something. In solving problems, we do not create anything. The right answer already exists as a part of God's thinking. All we can do is to take the right steps that necessarily lead us to that right answer."

The Right Steps

Then Carl continued the discussion, saying: "Yes, and sometimes without the least trace of dishonesty, a fellow makes two mistakes that exactly balance each other and so the figures of the right answer pop out. This often happens in long division algebra and in other places, too. If the teacher were not watchful, she might give credit for such work. But the only way you can grow in mathematical power is for you yourself to take the right steps, in each solution, and fully understand that they are exactly the right steps. Then you must be careful and accurate in using these exactly right steps or principles."

EDITH L. MOSSMAN

Next Saturday—The final article of this series.

Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

For many years I have followed the Education and Women's pages of the Monitor, and wished that I too might share something helpful from my experience as a mother of two children. I surely can tell about summer camps, for my daughter and son have both spent many happy summers in camps, and I have been a counselor at a Girl Scout camp.

Although my 15-year-old son had spent several summers at camp, last year he thought he was too old and large for the local Boy Scout camp, which he had never attended. He wanted to loaf at home, and with some other friends, fix up an old Ford. However, after a family council, camp was decided upon and he went, deciding to make the best of it, with a resolution to do everything in his power to do his share toward camp activities.

In a short time, he was very busy building a new section of the camp with the other large boys, then after passing the Life Saving Course was made a life guard. He was given many responsible duties and the privileges which came with those duties. He has told of the long walks alone up the stretches of beach, of the quiet nights under the stars, of the sailing trips which some of the larger boys were able to enjoy. He made friends with the younger boys, who always look up to a big fellow, and learned not to lose his temper when the teasing and fun became too tiresome, for of course you "cannot get mad at a little chap."

He learned many valuable lessons of self-reliance, co-operation, adaptability, respectfulness and a fine sense of what it means to play the game. This winter when I was commenting upon something which had disappointed him, he said, "Oh, I can't let that get me. I learned that at camp." He learned to enjoy whatever food was served, no matter how often he had had the same thing. I think one of the greatest benefits, however, was his association with the men at camp. It means much to a growing lad to associate with fine out-of-doors men with high ideals and a sense of humor. His positions of responsibility made him realize the necessity of living up to camp rules and regulations, for he had to enforce them for others.

As a reward of his summer, he prizes several letters written by the camp directors of appreciation of his work and is looking forward to spending the next summer as a junior counselor.

(Mrs.) D. P. H.

The Exeter conference of handicraft teachers of England will be held in Rochester, Kent, April 11-15, 1936. Particulars can be had from Mr. E. Holden, Secretary of the Educational Crafts Section of the World Federation, whose address is Hillcroft, Lonsdale Road 2, Gloucester, England.

The Cookie-Pan Press

Or How We Printed Our Own Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAROLING blackbirds baked in a pie were all very well for some old king, but the modern way is different. Tunes out of cookie-pans. Hot? But certainly!

It all began with a deep desire. Long, long before notes started marching up and down the staff as bidden, came this desire to write just the sort of pieces that a pupil happened to require at a given moment. If she was tall and lanky and a new beginner and yet just had to play on the general program, she had to have a piece suited to her capacities and necessities as well—she just couldn't get up and play some little buttercup piece.

To wait for months and sometimes a year for a piece to be published is often to lose a valuable element—that spark springing up from a pupil's need, if caught by the teacher, furnishes the light necessary to convey back to the pupil the fulfillment of that need. Hence the cookie-pan press.

Your Mss. In Reverse

The drawing teacher helped. She said you can do it yourself on a hectograph. The library yielded the hectograph formula. True, one can buy them complete, but the fun is in making your own printing press. One must have special master music sheets and copying ink for the manuscript. The hectograph being ready—gelatin and glycerin cooked until blended and poured on the cookie-pan—the master sheet, with the precious deep desire "noted" upon it, is placed face down on the hectograph, rubbed in gently then carefully peeled off. You see your manuscript in reverse, looking like a lovely bit of engraving. Next, blank sheets are applied one by one in the same manner. From 30 to 50 clear copies are possible. You'll need them all!

When something novel like this turns out, every pupil has to have two hands in it—they all want to learn it! Tunes hot off the press! To know that a piece was composed expressly for one—the thrill of that!

One large boy who was studying piano under duress, was always breathless to get done and get out to the river bank where a small excavation was a "cave" to his enlivened sense. Naturally, I wrote "The Secret Cave" for him — short, but having a sophisticated air of grown-up-ness, with chords and a judicious use of pedal for arpeggio passages. You may be sure it was learned, memorized and played commendably on a public program!

Their Contribution

Children are the most surprising of all humans. A glorified five-finger exercise called "The Water Wheel" because the left hand was repetitious, became a general favorite. One small boy found the place right near the close where the mechanism was shut off and in his words, the wheel "coasted" to the end. When this got around to the others, they all wanted to hear the wheel "coast." I hadn't intended any such thing but certainly his imagination was as good as mine. When you start on an imaginative venture with children you are in no danger of being alone. Take the "Indian Dance," for example. Like all proper Indian Dances it had a melody with tom-tom accompaniment. But I began the melody in the first measure. One boy studying it said, "I never start it this way—I always play two measures of the accompaniment first!" This also went the rounds of the class and when next I edited it (via the cookie-pan) the two measures of tom-toms were inserted, for introduction. To give the dancers the beat and preparation. How well the child knew!

In case you think that lanky girl at the beginning was pure fiction, I'll tell you she cost me many a long stretch at the piano, finding what she could do that would be suitable. The result justified the effort—she loved it! Temple Bells, that required her to reach down and grab some deep tones and retain their loveliness with the pedal, while she reached up, up to the tinkly top tones for other effects. She was thrilled!

"Jean Breezes In," "Dance Marie" and "Hi-Harry" were some of the titles derived directly from the pupils. For real adventure, I recommend a cookie-pan. You'll be surprised what a nice batch of tunes comes from the children themselves, their interests, needs and characteristics.

(In case you wonder why a "cookie-pan"—it's nearly the size of a sheet of music.)

JESSIE A. WILLY

As Pals of Our Children

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Time and time again, I have found a Parent letter or article on the Educational Page which has met my need in solving some problem. I have a scrapbook of clipped articles from this page, which is often referred to, and many of these letters are passed along to some other mother. For this feature of the Monitor alone, I owe a debt of gratitude. Since the continuance of "The Parent" depends upon contributions from Monitor readers, I am once more aroused to do my bit.

As children reach the "teen age," parents have more opportunities to prove themselves better companions, and helpmeets. With a lad going on fourteen, we have found that as we endeavor to treat him as an adult friend, expressing joyous expectancy and confidence, has brought forth many happy experiences. He has learned to drive the car, and though not old enough to drive alone, greatly appreciates the privilege of driving for the family. Parents may learn many a lesson by watching how enthusiastically and confidently youth enters upon many a worthy project. Parents, too, play an important part in helping a child to greater success; by being awake to encourage these endeavors, and realizing that the intelligence needed for any achievement, is already there to be unfolded, for every child has something to give to the world, which it needs. With a growing child, parents may gain fresh inspiration as we prove ourselves good "pals" and refrain from "dictating." We must learn to see that "leading" rather than "coercion," and talking "with" our children instead of "to" them brings forth the greatest results.

* * *

When we think of them as "capable," we are always well rewarded, for children eagerly watch, listen, and accept what is given out to them by their elders. Perhaps the very finest way to bring out the qualities we so much desire to see in our children, is by our own example. We owe children the courteous attention we so gladly bestow on our friends. I have found children are very loyal to their parents, and nothing is more disheartening to them than to see the ones most dear and whom they so admire, appear disinterested, or, on the other hand, amused, in what they may have to offer by way of achievement or recommendation. To the patient, kind understanding and "listening" parents, a child will open his heart and pour out his innermost thoughts, eagerly awaiting their approval of same.

* * *

Last summer, his father and I spent hours on the golf course, enjoying a happy game with our son. As a girl, I had never enjoyed sports of any kind, but as a wife and mother, have found that I could learn to, and by so doing, have gained many precious hours of companionship and happiness. Often, when his father was at work during the day, and though it meant foregoing some household task, I would get into the car with son and his boy friends on a sunny summer morning, to enjoy a game of golf together. He simply glowed with joyous anticipation in looking forward to these days, and given the opportunity of driving the car, was an added joy. Our game of golf was always enjoyed, for it was brought out that to him who played nearest the right way, obeying the rules of the game, came the reward of a high score; so playing with any thought of competition or "beating" each other was never allowed. Another rule we made was to refrain from a discouraged outburst when a poor play was made. The boys did some very commendable playing with excellent scores. To a parent who has not enjoyed these jolly adventures, may I say—please do—the time and effort is more than well repaid! So much did the boys enjoy to go golfing, that often we would be five, instead of a foursome, one offering to caddy for me, just to go along, and different boy friends were with us at various times.

A sigh of complaint so often accompanies any mention of a child reaching "adolescence," that often, one fails to see the joyous privilege and opportunity for further unfoldment of good in both parents and child, which this may bring forth. To be sure, we sometimes have little difficulties to be met and overcome, but I have found that much progress toward solving these so-called problems may be made by giving the child our loving co-operation in some good, wholesome endeavor, especially enjoyed by him.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

* * *

Maryland

Dear Friends:

When our eight, nine and ten-year olders wash hands for a night dinner, they usually need extra soaking before being acceptable for school next day. We find that a happy way about a half hour before bedtime is to put a basin of warm soapy water on a newspaper on the floor and just sit down and listen to the radio while hands soak. This of course if there is no company; if there is company, or no radio program especially good, a book is often propped near the wash bowl in the bathroom, or even a story read.

Once in a while a scrub brush is needed, but usually nails are easily and perfectly cleaned, too. I say how long to soak. If I'm out of the room I say five, ten or even fifteen minutes and leave a clock in a prominent place. Then it is understood bedtime is at hand and there's much more cheerfulness. I hope this may be added to the "home harmony helps" so often found in this column.

(Mrs.) E. C. P.

* * *

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I have so often wanted to write and express my gratitude for the Parent Column, but have never done any writing of this sort so felt a bit backward.

I have a boy 10 and a girl 7 years of age. The boy seemed to be at the age when he liked cowboys, guns and gangsters, and would read the funnies in the other newspapers, and, though I stressed the point that he was only to read the funnies, his gaze, of course, would fall on the sensational pictures and news; no matter how hard I tried I could not get him interested in the Monitor. He would always say, "There are not enough funnies."

This distressed me very much until their grandmother hit upon the idea of a scrapbook, and now they cannot get to the Monitor quick enough to see what pictures they can cut out, and there are so many fine and also educational pictures.

The Magic Pencil has seemed to fill that longing for adventure, and still they were able to understand it as only a story.

So here's to more funnies, and funnies with a continuing theme, to make them more fascinating to the older children. Many thanks to all the kind contributors and the good editors.

(Mrs.) J. E.

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East Coast Winter

IT WAS strange to drive round the corner of the road and see the estuary, in summer so alive with sun and the hustle of crowding sails, lying steel-gray and all but deserted under the cold sky. In summer time it is a gay place, with bright gardens running to the water's edge, with the boats coming and going on the lively tide, with the marshes vivid with yellow-horn poppy and sea-lavender. On regatta day in August every little ship is "dressed," and the shore road is decked in carnival bunting. The sails come and go in the channel, and in the evening swift and swallow hawk in the sunset over the tidal mud.

But now it is different, indeed. In the anchorage where, in July, the yachts were lying cheek by jowl, there is nothing now but a bare half-dozen smacks and a Thames barge which has come in on the tide with a cargo of planks. The sky is without cloud, color or design: it lies closely over the marshes and the cold sea, background for the filagree of naked trees which so short a while ago lent the abundance of their heavy leaf to the coast road.

THE DESERTION is that of a stage from which all have gone but scene-shifters and property men—for those, in effect, are all that remain to people the estuary village in winter time. A few fishermen, the workers in the boat-yards, oyster-men, yacht-hands. Although at week-ends others come, men who fuss over their hibernating darlings with blow-lamp, paint and varnish. For in shed, boat-yard or mud-berth the little craft are lying, stripped of mast, sail and tackle, snugged down with canvas, bedded and resting against fitting out and once more reaching down the green April tides. For the moment they, like all the estuary, lie asleep under cold skies and unfriendly winds. The tides run and ebb over the oyster-beds, the gulls scream, the bare trees toss and lash, the marshes are dead and gray with winter. Yet in chill dawns flat-bottomed boats go stealing down the swatchways, for it is at least the season for the wild-fowlers.

HERE THE WINTER days pass in dark tempo, except for those intervals of enchantment when blue sky and yellow sun are bright over these acres of spacious monotone, when spring seems miraculously to have come out of season and the boats in their berths seem to stir at the sound of the sunlit tide. But these times are few among the others when milky mists slide up the silent creeks, when the North Sea, frothing with wind, runs its silty billows into the channel; when snow falls and every boat is fashioned in white; when frost thickens strut, spar and tussock grass; when the winter rains stream over the gleaming road and deepen the brackish lagoons among the saltings; times, in fact, when there seems no end to the cold melancholy of these treeless stretches.

UNDOUBTEDLY, THERE WILL be an end to it. The sea-lavender will bud and blossom again on the marshes and the yellow-horns thrust up their bloomy stems. There will be wallflowers in the gardens of the fisherfolk, and once again the cheerful hubbub of fitting-out. Sails white, red and green will peak the estuary, and swallows will appear to skim the swatchways. There will be a paper fan in the grate of the "Keg and Oyster" and burgees at a score of mastheads.

But now the evenings fall fast and early and, through the darkness, we hear the shrill teetering of the sandpipers which even the somber loneliness of east coast winter cannot silence.

C. G. G.

Gypsy Tavern

EVEN within the gypsy tavern
One can hear the factory whistles,
Bellowing for the night shift,
Above the plaintive Hungarian rhythms,
Above the sobbing laughter of the tarogato,
And delicate muffled throbbing of the czymbalom.
The gypsy fiddler stands there swaying
To the pattern of his music
As the dancers in their tawdry clothes
Swirl and dip.
The wailing motif, now gay, now sad,
Sweeps to its abrupt, enigmatic ending.
The dancers drift back to their tables.

Where are you, gypsy fiddler?
On some wild slope
Or meadow of Carpathia,
Fiddling for sun-browned peasant folk
In gay-embroidered garments?
Wake up, gypsy fiddler!
This is a cheap night club
In the shadow
Of a temple of mass production.

LUCILE JOYCE GILBERT

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PREPARING THE NEW SILK: *A Chinese Scroll Painting of the Twelfth Century by Emperor Hwui Tsung*

IT IS exceptional to find a work of art of high merit which was executed by an emperor. This scroll painting, worked in full color, was done at the beginning of the twelfth century. It is copied after a picture by a Chinese court painter who lived in the eighth century (T'ang Era). Emperor Hwui Tsung was a patron of art as well as an artist himself. The practice of going back to copy or simulate T'ang works reveals the appreciation of later generations of Chinese for the Golden Age. The Chinese have always been devoted to their art traditions, and less eager to promote novelties and abandon the superb accomplishment of their artistic forbears.

Apart from the fine artistry of this scroll it has great importance as an illustration of the silk industry. Such clear depiction leaves no doubt as to just what these women are doing. The part of the scroll which is not seen in this illustration shows the women pounding the freshly woven silk with pestles in a trough. In the center is a servant fanning the coals in a brazier, part of which may be seen here on the extreme right. In this illustration, we find another group stretching and ironing the fabrics. Two women hold the silk. A child plays beneath it, as though she is passing under a bridge.

The Chinese gift for concise and graceful portrayal is discerned in this beautiful scroll, which relies upon a domestic scene for a dignified depiction. There is no doubt as to the precise occupation of each person. And yet the artist has not concentrated so much upon sheer illustration that he cannot pause here and there for some exquisite passages of design, noted particularly in the garments of the women. The colors are clear and beautiful.

D. A.

Paul Poiret's School of Art

ON MY return to Paris, after several journeys for study, I established a School of Decorative Art to which I gave the name of one of my girls, Martine . . .

I scoured the working class districts around Paris for little girls of about twelve, who had just finished their schooling. I set aside several rooms in my house for them, and I put them to work copying nature, without any teacher. Naturally, their parents soon discovered they were wasting their time, and I had to promise them stipends and prizes. I rewarded the best designs. After a very few weeks I obtained marvellous results. These children, being made free to do as they liked, soon forgot the false and empirical precepts they had received at school, and re-discovered all the spontaneity and freshness of their natures.

Whenever it was possible I had them taken into the country or the Zoological Gardens, or into conservatories, where each would do a picture according to her own idea, according to whatever motive pleased her best, and they used to bring back the most charming things. There would be fields of ripe corn, starred with marguerites, poppies, and cornflowers; there were baskets of begonias, masses of hortensias, virgin forests through which sped leaping tigers, all done with an untamed naturalness that I wish I could describe in words. I have kept the collection of their works, and I have pages of touching inspiration, which sometimes approach the prettiest pictures of the douanier Rousseau.

It was with the collaboration of these young artists that I formed the collection of stuffs and tissues that influenced all fashion and the whole of modern decorative art in the great days of the Maison Martine, which was established a few months after.

My rôle consisted in stimulating their activity and their taste, without ever influencing them or criticising, so that the source of their inspiration should be kept pure and intact. Truth to tell, they had a much greater ascendency over me than I over them, and my only talent consisted in choosing from all their work that which was most suitable for reproduction. Then it was necessary for me to have that industrial courage which consists in having carried out, sometimes at heavy cost, daring compositions whose value may be misunderstood by the public. I spent a great deal of money on this, and I do not regret it, while perhaps my successors may regret that they have not spent it.

To avoid the necessity of having their designs translated by more or less non-understanding workers, and to avoid any loss of sensitiveness in their interpretation, I made them learn the craft of *tapis au point noue*, so that they came to weave with their own hands, straight away without any previous design, carpets whence flowered marvellous blossoms, fresh and living as if they had sprung straight from the earth itself. M. Fenaille, who has won for himself great fame in the art of tapestry, and who has given it profound study, was kind enough to help me with his advice and resources.—PAUL POIRET, in "My First Fifty Years." (London: Gollancz. Philadelphia: Lippincott, under the title, "King of Fashion.")

"Up the Hill" in Peru

UP THE hill, they call it; the most effective understatement I know. That's Lima's phrase for crossing the spine of the Andes on the Central Railway of Peru; the highest standard-gauge railroad in the world. I daresay the phrase originated with Henry Meiggs, the New York engineer who planned the road as early as 1868. . . .

Through cotton fields and fringes of tall lance-plume grasses we clattered briskly toward Chosica 25 miles from Lima and 2300 feet higher. Not far below Chosica the coastal fog turns into brilliant sunshine. The little town, Lima's favorite health and pleasure resort, lies in an ecstasy of brightness. After the city mist it seems as though the day had exploded, bursting the world into naked air and light. Steep hills of brown scree rise sharply . . .

Above Chosica the valley closes in. You lean over the windowsill, tasting the warm sweet air. As the train climbs steadily higher on great flanks of hill you look down on green valley bottoms dotted with cows, yoked oxen plowing. The Rimac is now a gray and silver torrent. Looking ahead you see no possible way of piercing this unbelievable jumble of slopes and crags. Vast brown shoulders and tawny pinnacles hem us in. Cactus begins to show along the track. Behind a huge bold knob is a white blaze of cloud. The sky is riotously blue. The slopes are brown with dead grass; they look like old doormats or bleached hides. In the rainy season they are misted with delicate green. But now the hills are tawny; deepening to bronze and mauve as the sun climbs. Imagine doormats two miles long tilted in transecting 45 degree angles, you have an idea of the ravine above Chosica. And these are just foothills.

At San Bartolomé, about 5000 feet above sea, is the first switchback, where the engine changes ends. Halfbreed women come aboard with limes to sell. The station is purple with morning glories. The natives are waiting eagerly for the newspaper, El Comercio. In thinner air the sun shines with furious dazzle . . .

The train grooves higher and higher on those vast brown slopes. Far below the stream twists in foam, like scalloped lace.—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Hasta La Vista." (London: Faber. New York: Doubleday.)

The Police Horse

HIS noble head stood high above the dark crowd lining the street. He was eager and tense, glancing watchfully around, turning sharply whenever the crowd moved. Quickly, delicately he lifted his small feet, first one, then another, as if ready for the dance. He was posted at the entrance to a narrow street, a strategic corner whence all approaches could be viewed, and he was a police officer's horse.

Royalty was late. The train had not yet come in, and we waited under the street lamps in spite of the cold wind and wet pavement under foot. I watched the policeman's horse. The sensitive little head carried so proudly, the small pointed ears and bright roving eye, the tiny feet, proclaimed his Arab ancestry like a shining glory round him. He was no youngster; his satiny white coat was but faintly dappled and the fine strong body had reached its full maturity. But what alertness and intelligence he radiated! How perfectly he responded to the man on his back, how careful of the people crowding so closely round. Why, he was there to direct and protect—he and his man!

Presently, although we were separated by the width of the street, the object of my admiration became subtly aware of it. Deliberately he turned his head and looked to see whence it came. Our glances met, and with a flash and a roll of his shining eye he tossed his appreciation. Then he pretended to be interested elsewhere, but now and again he would give a flicker in my direction.

The rider on his back was watching the station exit away on the right. Suddenly he stiffened and instantly the horse came to attention. Up went the beautiful head, nostrils aquiver, eyes intent, ears alert and pointing. Man and horse were both on the job now, and so were we. The crowd swayed a little as the word came down the line of police—"train's in . . . train's in . . ." The traffic, held back by an extended arm, stopped short, and the press photographers opposite were busy with their cameras.

Through the lane of silent people came the Daimler, here and there a hat was raised—no cheering, for this was not a gay occasion—cameras clicked as the magnesium flashed, and all we could see of the foreign Prince was a shadowy hand at the window as he drove past. Hardly worth waiting for, perhaps? Yet, somehow, I knew the occasion had not been entirely wasted. Did my friend, the horse, feel the same?

M. C.

Acquaintance With God and Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is doing a great service to mankind by helping those who study and apply its teachings to get acquainted with themselves and with their neighbors. This acquaintance, however, is not superficial; it is more than a knowledge of human characteristics and background. Rather is it a spiritual knowing, an understanding of the nature of reality, a discernment and appreciation of the coexistence of God and man.

God is All. He is Spirit, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love. Those who become acquainted with God also know man, since man is the image and likeness of God. Because God is infinite, limitless Love, Love is the divine Principle of all creation. This fact explains why it is impossible to separate the good of one from the good of all. Mary Baker Eddy makes this point clear in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 206 she writes, "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply."

In human experience it is generally acknowledged that inharmony between individuals, groups, or nations frequently arises from the selfish purposes and aims by which one or the other is motivated. A hopeful sign of the times is the tendency of groups and nations to confer more freely in their effort to promote truer ideals and a better understanding between themselves. However, while much can be done to happify human relationships by such means, humbly and wisely employed, mere human acquaintance does not ensure either a lasting peace or a universal love between those holding differing points of view.

One who has no understanding of Christian Science may wonder how to begin to get acquainted with himself and with his brother men, how to see perfection when imperfection seems persistently present, how to recognize God and man as inseparable.

True acquaintance with God and man is spiritual; it includes a knowledge of spiritual existence, and power to demonstrate the qualities of God in daily experience. We get acquainted with the real man by turning away from the evidence of the corporeal senses, which claim that one is in bondage to sin, disease, lack, and suffering, to the wholehearted recognition of the real man, our real selfhood, as the reflection of Spirit, the manifestation of divine Love.

There is only one way to begin this joyous task, and that is to recognize that material sense cannot get acquainted with man, since man is not material, but spiritual. Spiritual sense discerns only good, and is continually appreciative of Godlike qualities whether their expression be meager or bountiful. Spiritual man is at one with God, and the ability to discern this unity develops progressively in proportion to one's faithful prayer and contemplation of the pure nature of God and His creation.

Man's sinlessness and harmony are intact and unimpeachable, and we can turn joyously from the opposite belief and exchange the mortal concept of ourselves as sinning, fearful, and suffering, for the understanding of man as reflecting infinite Love.

It is recorded in the Scriptures that Jacob once struggled all night in his effort to rise above the material sense of man. As the result of this effort he gained a much clearer, better acquaintance with the real man, so that his own nature was changed and he received a new, a more spiritual name; and he was reconciled with his brother. In the light of his awakened consciousness he met Esau in humility and love, saying, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me" (Genesis 33:10). What a reward for his effort to exchange the material sense of life for the spiritual or true idea, for the recognition of spiritual being, wherein man continually expresses his true, lovable, loving nature!

If a group of masked merrymakers entered one's home, how earnestly one would seek for a sign by which he might recognize each one—a slight intonation of the voice, a movement of the hand, or something which might furnish a basis for recognition, and so reveal the true identity of the masked one! Those who seek evidence of spiritual sonship never fail to see some sign which reveals true identity—the evidence of man's unity with God. Every quality of good expressed is evidence of man's true nature. Kindness, helpfulness, order, honesty, alertness, humility, joy, faith, and perseverance are spiritual qualities, which reflect God, and these are sure evidence of spiritual identity. With what joy we may build upon the manifestation of even one of these qualities in human consciousness, for in that recognition we see that we are getting acquainted with the real man!

Getting acquainted with oneself and with one's neighbor is a happy, wholesome experience, one which pays satisfying dividends in spiritual progress and in forwarding the establishment of God's kingdom in the hearts of men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott und den Menschen kennen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christliche Wissenschaft erweist der Menschheit dadurch einen großen Dienst, daß sie denen, die ihre Lehren ergründen und anwenden, hilft, sich und ihre Mitmenschen kennen zu lernen. Dieses Bekanntsein ist jedoch nicht oberflächlich; es ist keine bloße Kenntnis menschlicher Grundzüge und menschlichen Hintergrundes, sondern eher ein geistiges Wissen, ein Verstehen des Wesens der Wirklichkeit, ein Erkennen und Anerkennen der Tatsache, daß Gott und der Mensch zugleich bestehen.

Gott ist das All. Er ist der Geist, das Prinzip, das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe. Wer Gott kennen lernt, kennt auch den Menschen, da der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist. Weil Gott die unendliche, grenzenlose Liebe ist, ist die Liebe das göttliche Prinzip der ganzen Schöpfung. Diese Tatsache erklärt, warum es unmöglich ist, das Gute eines Menschen vom Guten aller zu trennen. Mary Baker Eddy macht diesen Punkt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" klar. Auf Seite 206 schreibt sie: „In der wissenschaftlichen Beziehung von Gott zum Menschen sehen wir: was einen segnet, segnet alle, wie Jesus es an den Broten und Fischen zeigte—da der Geist und nicht die Materie die Quelle aller Versorgung ist"

Im menschlichen Leben entsteht, wie allgemein zugegeben wird, Uneinigkeit unter Menschen, Gruppen oder Völkern oft durch die selbstsüchtigen Zwecke und Ziele, von denen die einen oder die anderen sich bewegen lassen. Ein hoffnungsvolles Zeichen der Zeit ist, daß Gruppen und Völker die Notwendigkeit erkennen, häufiger über ihre Bemühungen, wahrere Ideale und ein besseres gegenseitiges Verständnis zu fördern, miteinander zu beraten. Während durch demütige und weise Anwendung solcher Mittel viel zur freundlicheren Gestaltung menschlicher Beziehungen getan werden kann, gewährleistet bloße menschliche Bekanntschaft jedoch weder dauernden Frieden noch allgemeine Liebe unter Menschen mit verschiedenen Ansichten.

Wer die Christliche Wissenschaft nicht versteht, mag sich fragen, wie er sich und seinen Mitmenschen kennen lernen kann, wie er Vollkommenheit sehen kann, wenn Unvollkommenheit beharrlich gegenwärtig zu sein scheint, wie er Gott und den Menschen als untrennbar erkennen kann.

Wahres Bekanntsein mit Gott und dem Menschen ist geistig; es schließt die Kenntnis des geistigen Daseins und die Kraft in sich, die Eigenschaften Gottes im täglichen Leben zu beweisen. Wir lernen den wirklichen Menschen dadurch kennen, daß wir uns vom Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne, die geltend machen, man sei in der Knechtschaft von Sünde, Krankheit, Mangel und Leiden, abwenden und von ganzem Herzen den wirklichen Menschen, unser wirkliches Selbst, als die Widerspiegelung des Geistes, die Offenbarwerdung der göttlichen Liebe, zu erkennen suchen.

Diese freudige Aufgabe kann nur auf eine Art in Angriff genommen werden, nämlich durch das Erkennen, daß der materielle Sinn den Menschen nicht kennen lernen kann, da der Mensch nicht materiell sondern geistig ist. Der geistige Sinn nimmt alles Gute und nur Gutes wahr und anerkennt beständig gottähnliche Eigenschaften, ganz gleich, ob sie kärglich oder reichlich zum Ausdruck kommen. Der geistige Mensch ist eins mit Gott, und die Fähigkeit, dieses Einssein wahrzunehmen, entwickelt sich stufenweise im Verhältnis zu unserem treuen Beten und Betrachten des reinen Wesens Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung.

Die Sündlosigkeit und die Harmonie des Menschen sind unverletzt und unantastbar, und wir können uns von der entgegengesetzten Annahme freudig abwenden und den sterblichen Begriff, daß wir sündig und furchtsam seien und leiden, für das Verständnis, daß der Mensch die unendliche Liebe widerspiegelt, aufgeben.

In der Bibel ist berichtet, daß Jakob einmal die ganze Nacht hindurch rang in dem Bestreben, sich über den materiellen Sinn vom Menschen zu erheben. Das Ergebnis seiner Anstrengung war eine viel klarere, bessere Erkenntnis des wirklichen Menschen, so daß sein Wesen sich änderte und er einen neuen, geistigeren Namen empfing; und sein Bruder versöhnte sich mit ihm. Im Lichte seines erwachten Bewußtseins begegnete er Esau in Demut und Liebe und sagte: „Ich sah dein Angesicht, als sähe ich Gottes Angesicht; und laß dir's wohl gefallen von mir" (1. Mose 33, 10). Was für ein Lohn für sein Bemühen, den materiellen Sinn vom Leben für die geistige oder wahre Idee, die Erkenntnis des geistigen Seins aufzugeben, worin der Mensch sein wahres, liebenswertes und liebevolles Wesen beständig ausdrückt!

Wenn uns eine Gruppe maskierter Leute zur Belustigung besuchte, wie geflissentlich würden wir auf jedes kleinste Zeichen achten, an dem man jeden erkennen könnte,—den Tonfall der Stimme, eine Handbewegung oder irgend etwas, auf Grund dessen man den Maskierten erkennen und seine wahre Persönlichkeit feststellen könnte! Wer einen Beweis geistiger Sohnschaft sucht, findet unfehlbar immer ein Zeichen, das die wahre Wesenseinheit —den Beweis des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott—enthüllt. Jede ausgedrückte Eigenschaft des Guten ist ein Beweis des wahren Wesens des Menschen. Freundlichkeit, Hilfsbereitschaft, Ordnung, Ehrlichkeit, Wachsamkeit, Demut, Freude, Glaube und Ausdauer sind geistige Eigenschaften, die Gott widerspiegeln, und sie sind ein sicherer Beweis geistiger Wesenseinheit. Mit welcher Freude wir auf die Offenbarwerdung auch nur einer dieser Eigenschaften im menschlichen Bewußtsein bauen können; denn wir sehen, daß wir durch dieses Anerkennen den wirklichen Menschen kennen lernen!

Sich und seinen Nächsten kennen lernen, ist eine freudige, heilsame Erfahrung, die einen befriedigenden Gewinn an geistigem Fortschritt und im Fördern der Aufrichtung des Himmelreichs in den Herzen der Menschen einbringt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Antiques Architecture

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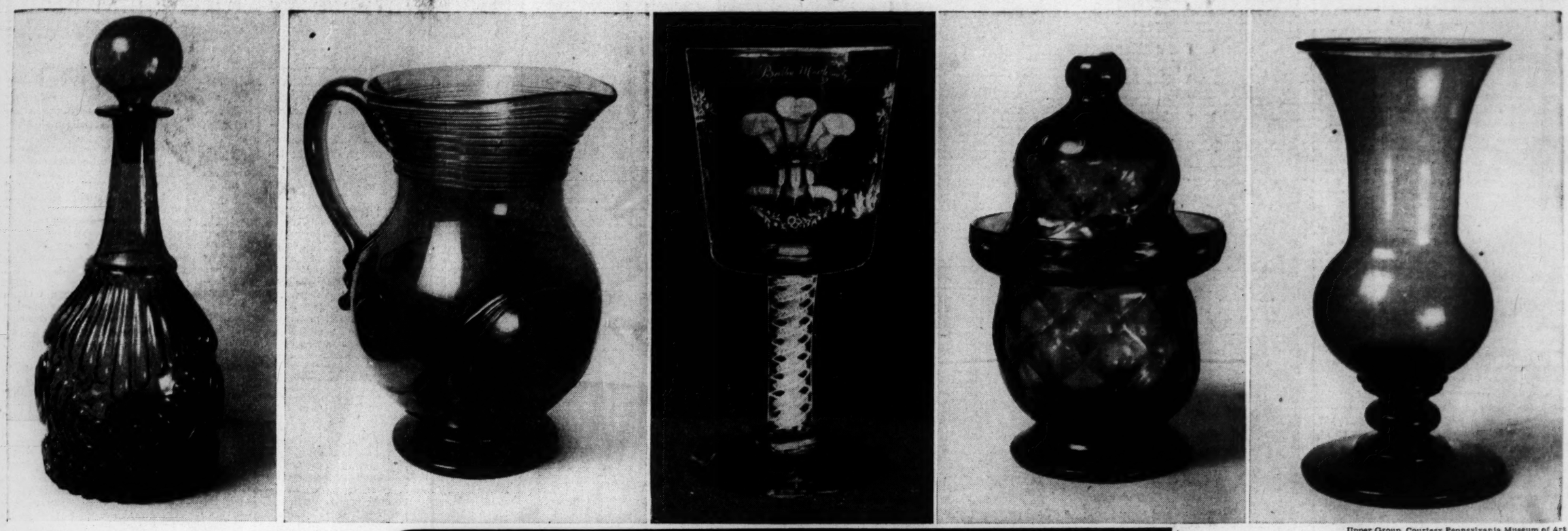
A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts



Upper Group, Courtesy Pennsylvania Museum of Art
Lower, The Germanic Museum, Harvard University

American glass includes most of the 300 pieces from the George Horace Lorimer collection, now being shown at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, but about 20 are of English or Irish origin.

Above are shown, at the left, a sapphire blue decanter, mold blown, of so-called shell design. Next comes a South Jersey pitcher, one of a pair, with a lily-pad ornament, made between 1800 and 1850.

The goblet in the center was made in England about 1762, and bears on one side the royal arms of George III; on the other the feathers of the Prince of Wales in white enamel, the stem holding an intricate air twist.

The covered sugar bowl, mold blown of yellow-green glass, was made about 1800 in America, as was the graceful amethyst vase at the right.

In contrast to this product of past centuries, the five below are recent Swedish products of Orrefors plant. These are remarkable for the manner in which the solid medium on which the designs occur resemble in appearance the air and water in which the figures are active. The palms and the distant oasis; the kite flying high; geese on the wing; a jubilant jack-in-the-box; Romeo on one side of the glass and Juliet on the other —in all these the material seems to become the air where the action occurs.

Animated by New Motives

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

FOR 10 years or more the fine quality and skillfully executed decorations of Swedish glass from the Orrefors plant has found admirers in America as well as in many European countries. Frequent exhibitions of this ware have been held in cities of the United States during that time and several museums have acquired examples of it, the quality so high as to exclude it from most homes.

Now the Germanic Museum of Harvard University is showing representative examples of the most recent output, the exhibition to continue until March 25. To those who are familiar with the forms and decorations produced by this group in the late 1920's, the present-day group is of special interest, as it marks a distinctively fresh attitude of the designers toward this medium and its ornamentation.

The pleasure which we find in looking at objects of glass seems to depend first on the form of the thing. Rarely do we stop to ask ourselves the reasons for liking or disliking a vase or bowl. If we did, it would appear that unity in the design; suitability for the intended use; ornament that is harmonious with the character of the material; all are necessary to give us the sense of complete artistic pleasure.

In the early work of the Orrefors designers, not all these qualities were found. Always their artists have been most skillful in applying delicate and complicated patterns by grinding away the glass shallow or deeply, as the character of the piece required. Formerly the procession of a harvest festival might occupy nearly the entire surface of a bowl, with many figures, human and animal. Or, classic designs, with festoons and flowing vines, would be other subjects. Again, the fabric and pattern of a stage curtain would surround the body of a vase, its folds drawn aside at one point by an entering dancer. Such was the nature of this plant's product as it appeared 10 years ago.

Now we find among the artists who decorate this glass a conception of design which is wholly different. They make us conscious of the wonderful clarity of this material, by engraving on it animated subjects that find their activity in the equally clear elements of air and water. We find a tumbler bearing on one side a figure of a diver well below the water's surface, and so gain the impression that we are looking at an under water view. All the more it seems so, for the inner surface of this deep glass is gently molded by the man who shaped it and before it came to the decorator, so the blowers and the cutters work together in simulating this subaqueous suggestion. Other glass in the same field shows a swimming swordfish, and sea gulls floating high above.

In the examples pictured here, all the figures and scenes also stress with subtle suggestion the utter transparency of the glass itself. Whether flying geese, girl on a kite, or desert oasis, the figures make the unclouded air itself an essential element of the pictured episode, substantial material thus transmuted in effect into the most intangible.

But not all this glass is clear. Some is delicately clouded in smoke tint, or the very lightest of blues. A spherical, ten-inch bowl, its inner surface banded by soft rings, shows innumerable lighter and darker tints, as it catches the light and refracts or reflects it.

We are told that it was in 1913 that the manufacture of fine glass was begun at Orrefors, and three or four years later that two artists, Simon Gate and Edvard Hald were engaged. From then the development in quality of the material, molding and engraving has developed steadily. Now the important essentials of excellent raw materials, clever glass blowers, and extraordinary artists, have reached a degree of co-operation where such work as we now notice represents their common finer product.

perience at this pioneer's works. A few years ago the sugarbowl, second from the right in our group here, would have been classed as from the hands of his glass blowers. Now it is designated as "Mid-Western," since it has been established that in Ohio and other states, work of the same high standard was being produced. This has led to frequent use of the term "Stiegel type," as well informed judges have come to be extremely cautious in their attribution of pieces to definite sources.

Molding an Ancient Practice

It may seem that articles such as the goblet in the center and the vase at the right must be of earlier date than the molded examples, since the former are shaped wholly by the glassblowers through manipulation of the still-soft material. But this is not true, for molded glass was made in Alexandria and in southern Italy nearly 2000 years ago. In the 1400's, when Venetian glassmakers were esteemed as the most skilled in all Europe, the shaping was done almost wholly by the hands and simple tools of the artisan, sitting in his bench-like armchair. Across those arms extended the rod on the right end of which was the soft material which he skillfully formed into such graceful and extremely fragile objects as the goblet in the center. That, however, is of English and not Venetian handiwork.

It is in the hundreds of colored examples in the American portion of this exhibition that most visitors will find their greatest pleasure. For these, molded and blown from tinted or richly colored glass, gratify us with the multitude of lights and shades of each hue as their slightly irregular surfaces catch the light and change it. The slightest movement of the thing itself or of one's position, gives such rapid shifting of the glistening tones that its whole body seems vibrant and animated with countless variations.

Naturally the more familiar one is with glass of the past centuries, the greater will be his enjoyment of this present display. But knowledge of that produced long ago by the Greeks, or the Romans, or in the Seine-Rhine region, or by the Venetians is not needed to make one linger over this handiwork. It is enough if one is sensitive to gracious form, to variety in design, to unity in the lines of an entire object including its cover and stopper, to the delights of color in its countless variations. Fortunate indeed is the person who can see with the latter vision, for this aesthetic appreciation is after all the finest and deepest pleasure that such a showing can convey. C. G. B.

A Five-Room House for $4624.75

THE house shown here by sketch and plan is one of three about which a general article appeared on this page on Jan. 4. Now the details of the construction, different in each case, have been supplied by the Indiana university which is building them. This is one of nine in the extensive scheme to determine the most economical and satisfactory construction method and arrangement for a five-room house. The following data have been supplied by the university:

Prefabricated houses are viewed by many as the ultimate answer to the construction of livable houses at minimum cost and this idea is being tested in one of the houses shown herewith under construction on the Housing Research Campus at Purdue University. It is one of nine being erected in the first group by the Purdue Housing Research Project, and, according to Frank Watson, director of the project, is the first one using this system of construction. Plans for the home were drawn by Howard T. Fisher, Chicago, and it is being built by General Houses Inc., also of Chicago. The contract price is $4624.75.

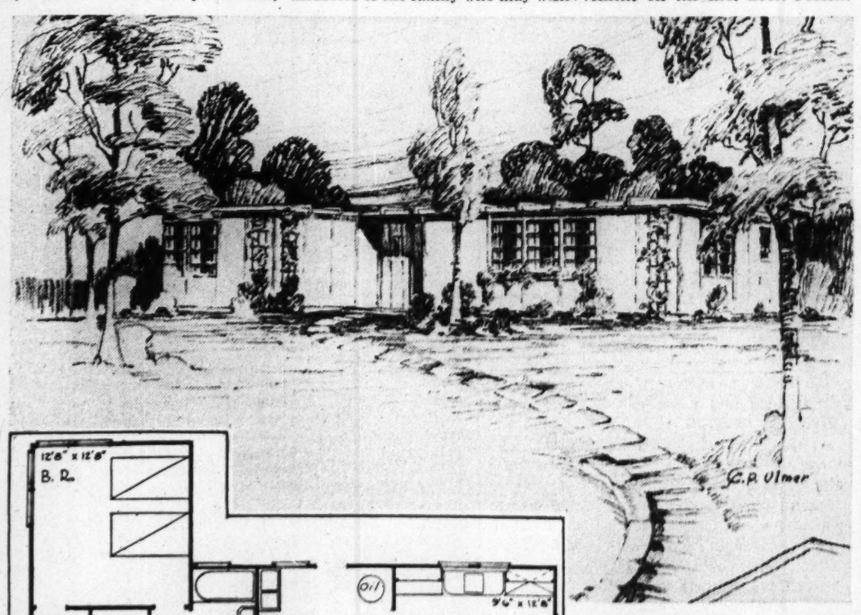
An argument advanced in favor of prefabricated houses is the economy of making standard construction units in a factory and shipping them to the city and erecting them with a minimum of labor and in a relatively short time. All parts for the house shown herewith are being handled in this manner.

Only One Floor—No Cellar

The ground was first leveled and trenches dug for the foundation, which consists of reinforced concrete piers and reinforced sills or beams as part of the piers. Steel angles were bolted to the foundations and steel wall columns bolted to the sill angles. The wall panels are made of asbestos cement board and plywood with an air space between in which is placed aluminum foil insulation. The roof is made of similar panels, has the same insulation, and is covered with sheet metal roofing. Interior partitions are built with steel studs and plywood panels.

Notable features of the plan of this house are the isolation of the bedrooms from the living portion of the house and the use of a utility room in place of the usual cellar. The separation of the sleeping rooms from the living area has been obtained without excessive hall space, by the use of a reception hall, closets and location of the bathroom. This plan will permit the members of the family who may wish to retire early to do so without being disturbed by conversation in the living room.

The utility room contains the heater, oil storage tank, hot water heater and tank, laundry equipment and small storage space. Modern heating equipment no longer requires placing the heater in the basement, and other household equipment also may be more convenient on the first floor. Present-day living methods generally do not demand as large storage spaces as in the days of our forefathers, and the basement has become a thing of the past in many low-cost small homes.



Kitchen Work Made Easy

The kitchen is compact and its shape permits placing of sink, range, refrigerator and work table within easy reach of the housewife, who welcomes the step savers. For economy in space and corresponding reduction in cost, the dining room has been combined with the living room. This permits the small house to have one good-sized room that is practical to use, instead of two small rooms that seldom are entirely satisfactory. Through care in the selection of furnishings, furniture for both rooms may be combined for double purpose. A reception hall is a feature that avoids the necessity of entering directly into the living room from the outside, an objection too often found in the bungalow type house.

Thoughtful location of the windows in the bedrooms has resulted in good wall spaces for the correct arrangement of furniture in these rooms. As a result, there is space in two bedrooms for twin beds in addition to the dresser and necessary chairs. Closets are large enough to hold the clothes of the average family and there are two for linen or storage of extra clothing as well as a coat closet off the reception hall.

Floors of Concrete

Both outside and interior walls will be painted. Floors will be of concrete, treated for surface hardness to avoid dusting, and will be covered with large or scatter rugs to provide a resiliency. Out-swinging steel casement windows and wooden doors will be used, and steel interior trim will be employed, even to the kitchen cabinets.

The study and research that will be conducted on all of the houses being erected in this development at Purdue University will be watched with more than ordinary interest, as it is the first time that practical research of this scope or type has been undertaken in America. Members of the faculty at Purdue will co-operate in the housing project by renting and occupying the test homes and keeping the essential records on heating, lighting, ventilating, air conditioning and other factors which are of interest and value to all homeowners.

Museum Shows Lorimer Glass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

FOR the first time the public has opportunity to see an exhibition of selections from the celebrated collection of English, Irish, and American glass which has been assembled by George Horace Lorimer. The three hundred or more pieces which are shown at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art are sufficient in number to include representative items from the three countries mentioned, as this ware was produced during the 1700's and earlier.

Historical and literary associations are attached to many of the English and Irish glasses, of particular importance being those relating to the Williamite and Jacobite factions. Most famous of all is the Royal Oak goblet which was pictured on this page a few months ago at the time of its sale in London as an item of the Bles collection. It may be remembered that this was made for the marriage of Charles II to Catherine de Braganza in 1663. It's similarity to some Venetian glass of the period is explained by the belief that it was made by glass workers from that southern city as they were employed at Greenwich by the Duke of Buckingham.

Association Pieces

Dated nearly a century later, 1762, is a goblet decorated in colored enamel with the royal arms of George III and bearing the three feathers of the Prince of Wales. It is known as a Beilby glass, this being the name of the makers at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Other association pieces are connected by inscription with Dean Swift, 1745-1750, and David Garrick in 1743.

That Irish manufacturers did not hesitate to cultivate commercial good will in America following the Revolution, is shown by a decanter of the eighteenth century with "Liberty" engraved on one side and on the other, "American Independance" (so spelled). So history is made dramatic and distant centuries brought near as these objects come to our view.

Contrasting with these specimens of British handiwork is the larger group of American glass, also showing extraordinary discrimination of its choosing. Those outstanding types which are known as South Jersey and Stiegel are seen here in superlative examples of these very different sorts. The latter is of extreme delicacy of body and of marked German character in its decoration, while the South Jersey is more substantial in its material and holds within its substance and shapes its own peculiar charms of form and color tones.

It is now well known that much glass formerly attributed to the Stiegel plant was made in other factories by men who had acquired ex-

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1936

Textile Ties Bring Crisis To Mill Town

Plainfield, Conn., Another Example of Village With Only One Industry

Lawton Plant Quits

Community Built Up Around It Faces Disintegration as Activities Cease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Conn., March 7—The story of the rise and fall of those New England villages, the assets of which are entirely pegged to the cotton industry, was illustrated here today.

The Lawton Mills, a textile plant credited with having practically built this village, has just liquidated. Some 1200 people have, as a consequence, been thrown out of jobs. Plainfield has lost for taxation purposes property assessed at $1,250,000. And because the tax rate will jump, Plainfield's only other mill may move out of town.

In the short space of a generation, Plainfield has experienced the boom and lag of industrial cycles. In 1906 the Lawton Mill was built. At that time the village was pasture-land and meadow, except for a foundry and a few farmhouses.

Built 250 Houses

During the years of its growth, the mill company built 250 houses and added new factory buildings. As the mill expanded, Plainfield expanded. Between the factory buildings and the homes an athletic field was installed. Then came a community house with a large auditorium, library, swimming pool and other entertainment facilities. The Lawton Inn came next. A water system, a sewage system and a fire company were needed as Plainfield changed from a hamlet to a village, and then to a township.

For more than 20 years Plainfield was a picture of industrial prosperity—an attractive New England village clustered about a mill; houses scattered, each with its garden; streets shaded by tall elms and maples; every morning at seven the mill whistle blows and work starts.

Toward Last Reel

But this picture proceeded toward its last reel today. A Plainfield realty company has been formed to take charge of the extension of real-estate holdings of the mill. A Plainfield utility company has been formed to administer the water and sewerage systems. These organizations are directly responsible to the General Cotton Corporation of Fall River, Mass., purchaser and liquidater of the Lawton Mills.

At present the tax rate in Plainfield is 31 mills. A member of the finance board, however, expects the rate to jump to 35 mills next year and 40 mills the year after. With no work for 1200, relief bills are expected to climb rapidly.

Fear of this tax-rate increase is causing unrest in two of the village's smaller mills. The Wauregan Quinebaug Mill, according to former President Arthur J. Atwood, is contemplating moving to the near-by town of Brooklyn as is the Wyandotte Worsted Company. These mills employ about 300 each.

Lost $500,000

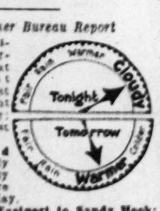
In 1935 the Lawton Mill lost $500,000. Nearly $300,000 of this was due to operation costs. The other $200,000 was through sale of tenements to buy new machinery, only recently installed.

With the new machinery came a wage cut varying from 5 to 20 per cent. In January mill hands struck for their former scale of wages. The mill was shut down and liquidation proceedings set in. Over the strong objection of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who told mill owners that RFC funds were available to refinance the company, the stockholders, "believing it unwise to further subject their investment to the risks of business," voted almost unanimously to liquidate.

Thus Plainfield—the once happy, humming New England village—was seen today as standing with its pockets figuratively empty and its townsfolk looking for new industries. Had Plainfield just one stable industry not connected with textiles, it is pointed out, the economic future of the town would be considered brighter. By many, Plainfield's case is considered a case in point for all New England. Other towns, with their textile mills vacillating between closing or moving to the South where wages are lower, were given cause for thought by Plainfield today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate northeast to east winds.

New England States: Mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast and east winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	15	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	32	30	New York	16	16
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	26	26
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	30	30
Miami	68	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 7.
B—Minimum, March 6.

Hide Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:07 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 11:23 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6.11 p. m.

Amoskeag Workers Vote on Wage Scale at Southern Level

Boston News Today

Gilbertian Touch Given WPA Drama Activities
New York Union Acts to Organize Hub Lift Pilots
Conciliation Fails, Garment Strike Continues
Local Peace Groups Consolidate Under League
Taxpayers Object to Curley Telegraph Check-Up

Amoskeag:

Mill Workers Vote on Accepting Southern Scale

New cast was given the New England textile picture today as 11,000 workers of the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H., voted on the question of cutting their present wage scale to southern levels. This would mean a reduction from an NRA minimum of $14 a week to a southern scale minimum of $12 weekly, and a cut of approximately 20 per cent in other wages. They also vote on a pledge not to strike.

Aside from the fact that the Amoskeag mills are largest in the world, and that their closing last Sept. 26 was a severe business blow to New Hampshire and accentuated the whole regional textile problem, today's development carried special significance to all New England. This lay in the fact that the Southern wage proposal originated at a meeting in Boston this week between leaders o. the potent United Textile Workers Union, who have previously shown disposition to strike at the drop of a hat, and representatives of the city of Manchester and the mill.

The fact that union leaders would even allow a poll on this matter was deemed a concession of the first magnitude, since several other mills have recently moved or have threatened to move to the South. In the last three decades New England has seen 80 per cent of its traditional principal industry move to the South.

The voting polls opened in Manchester at 9 this morning and will accept votes until 6 tonight. Booths are in charge of high-school teachers and only those who worked in the mills sometime during 1935 are eligible to cast a ballot.

If labor decides to accept the cut, all Manchester eyes will focus Monday on Federal District Court in Boston. Judge George C. Sweeney will determine whether a satisfactory reorganization plan has been approved by the security holders' protective committee and representatives of the management under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

If labor and the courts permit, the company which has reported profits of $50,000,000 in the last 30 years plans to reopen its plant, employ 7500 workers, improve its machinery. To speed matters Manchester has set an April 1 deadline for abating tax valuations some $5,000,000.

WPA Drama:

Who's Who Appears To Be Anybody's Guess

While nobody quite knew who was in and who was out at the Massachusetts WPA Drama headquarters today, Jacob Baker, assistant WPA director in Washington, settled the situation temporarily by appointing George Gatts, New York WPA drama head, to take charge until "a new state director agreeable to all concerned has been found." This information was received in a telegram addressed to R. C. Brannion, regional field representative of the WPA.

The present mix-up in WPA drama administration occurred when Hiram Motherwell, New England regional director, replaced Lawrence A. Hansen as state director with Bert Sabourin. This met not only a flat refusal to budge from his executive chair on the part of Mr. Hansen, but also: (1) a demand that Mr. Motherwell resign; (2) a complete repudiation of the methods and the type of production that the regional director had been sponsoring and (3) letters to Washington demanding a congressional investigation of the New England WPA Theater.

Chief objection of Mr. Hansen was to the presentation of Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge," both because of the expense to the taxpayers and because he charged that the play contained obscenities.

Mr. Hansen's situation had rather a Gilbertian touch to it. He has (1) been dethroned by Mr. Motherwell; has (2) refused to resign pending an investigation; (3) has been suspended by Mrs. Rebecca Hourwich Reyher, Regional Supervisor of Professional Service Projects in New England and New York.

Elevators:

New York Strike Head to Look Over Boston Situation

Boston residents who have been reading about the strike of elevator pilots in New York City with an air of detachment had some cause for concern on their own part today when J. J. Horan, president of the International Building Service Employees Union, and head of the curent New York strike, announced he would arrive in Boston tomorrow. His object: To see what he might do to "further organize a local branch of the union."

Local labor leaders in Boston today said they believed that such a union had already been formed here, but hinted it had not yet gained wide membership.

One point of consolation: Boston doesn't have many skyscrapers or penthouses.

By a Staff Photographer

'Keep Moving'

Police Insist on Orderly Picketing by Garment Workers on Kneeland Street

Strike:

Garment Situation Appears at Standstill

While conciliation efforts appeared to be at a standstill today and only listless picketing was carried on in the garment area, leaders of 3500 striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced that they would hold a conference to plan continuation of the strike during the coming week. Meanwhile, cullings from the strike sector, disclosed the following:

1. Persistent rumors and equally persistent denials that department store buyers are using their influence to settle the strike before Easter dress orders are placed.

2. A rumor that David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U., scanning the Boston strike from his New York office, is not pleased with the way it is being managed. David Gingold, organizer of the Cotton Garment Workers, today denied rumors of internal dispute.

3. A court victory this morning for Philip Kramer, head of the strike—his second court appearance this week—when Judge Francis J. Good in Municipal Court dismissed a charge against him of maintaining a common law nuisance because he operated a set of loudspeakers. Police explained that the speakers, objected to by business men, had been toned down. Mr. Kramer has now been freed on two charges and has one more to go.

4. A single arrest was made this morning when Lillian Katz of Roxbury, a Russian alien, was taken into custody for assault and battery.

Peace:

Bay State Group Merges With League Branch

While disturbing news issued from Berlin today, Boston trustees of the World Peace Foundation held their annual meeting at 40 Mount Vernon Street and accelerated peace efforts by announcing a merger of the Massachusetts League for Peace Action, with the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association.

Peace action work will be carried on henceforth as a department of the League of Nations Association branch, according to the board of directors. The League for Peace Action will cease to function as such in this combination to reduce overhead expense and duplication of effort, but its activities will be continued. Among its former officers and directors the following have agreed to act on new committees: the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, chairman of the policy committee; Mrs. Robert C. Dexter, former president of the League for Peace Action, chairman of the peace action committee; Miss Sara Comins, Mrs. Samuel Markell, Mrs. H. H. Meyer, Frank B. Frederick, Miss Helena B. Shipman and H. W. Richter.

Policy letters will be issued by the new Peace Action Committee, whose headquarters will be in the office of the League of Nations Association branch at 40 Mount Vernon.

While the merger is already effective, formal dissolution of the League for Peace Action will be recorded at the annual meeting Monday evening at Mt. Vernon Church. Alden G. Alley of Washington, D. C., will speak on "What Is Happening in Europe and What It Means to America."

Curley:

Blamed for "Secret" Inquiry About MacDonald

At the door of Gov. James M. Curley's office was laid the charge today that through an assistant secretary telegrams which "constitute a new chapter in the sorry story of official persecution of citizens who have dared to speak their minds" were sent out, apparently at public expense, for information on directors of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Federation, said these telegrams had been sent March 3. His statement asserted they went out from the Governor's office "under the signature of Frank X. Quigley, an assistant secretary, presumably at the taxpayers' expense, to the clerks of the communities in which directors of this organization make their homes."

The telegrams, according to Mr. MacDonald, read: "Wire collect immediately political party enrollment (name of director) stop. Does he hold any public office or has he been candidate for election to office? Signed—Frank X. Quigley, assistant secretary."

Snow Trains:

They Carried 36,472 In January and February

New England's four railroads did the equivalent of moving a fair sized city to winter sports areas this winter, carrying 36,472 passengers during the period from Jan. 1 to March 1, according to figures released last night by the New England Council.

Snow train passenger lists in the past two months totaled more than the population—men, women and children—of any city in Vermont. It was larger than all cities in Maine, excepting Lewiston and Portland, and greater than all cities in New Hampshire except Manchester, the report revealed.

Snow train fares totalled $93,964, with an average fare of $3. More than 10,000 persons were brought here from New York City to enjoy winter sports.

R. I. Labor Bills Sweep Legislature

Program Sought for Years by A. F. of L. on Way to Adoption

Three Bills Passed

Five Others Appeared Sure of Passage as House Took Favorable Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7—Organized labor was joyous in this highly industrialized sector today as legislation sought by the American Federation of Labor for two decades found its way to the statute books. Three important items were passed upon final consideration and five others appeared certain of passage in short order.

Threat of the powerful United Textile Workers Union to form a new labor party and subsequent steps to perfect organization of such a third party apparently stimulated the prompt legislative action this week. No sooner did labor leaders flatly tell Gov. Theodore F. Green that they wanted no further delay on their pending bills than the Governor called in legislative leaders and urged that labor's demands be met.

Three Bills Passed

Today labor has three of its most cherished bills passed. These were:

1. Minimum wage, authorizing the establishment of a bureau to study minimum wage scales for women and minors in industry.

2. Pick Clock regulation, which provides that suitable devices be placed on all looms to accurately register the number of picks as a wage basis.

3. Workmen's compensation amendments, which provide for larger payments, speedy disposition of cases, regulations of fees paid to attorneys, and providing for occupational injuiries hitherto omitted from the act.

Approved by House

Bills passed yesterday in the House and approved for passage by the Senate included:

An act raising the employment age of minors from 14 to 16 years and allowing only certain types of work on Saturdays and holidays.

An act prohibiting children from doing industrial home work and preventing small firms from exploiting children at the expense of the larger concerns.

An act setting up a bureau to establish minimum wage for women and children.

This act is similar to the present law but omits the Republican amendment which would limit payments.

An act setting the hours of labor for women and minors at 48 hours, instead of 54 hours, weekly.

Anti-injunction Bill

An anti-injunction measure which would prevent the issuing of any restraining order by any Superior Court justice until both sides involved in the controversy have been given an opportunity to be heard.

The Pick Clock bill and the Workman's Compensation bill passed the Senate by the slimest margin after two attempts had been made by the Republicans to recommit them, or insert amendments which would nullify their purpose. On both occasions Lieutenant Governor Quinn was forced to break a 20-20 tie to send them to the office of Governor Green.

The act which regulates the home work of children also provides that minors employed in plants shall not be employed more than 40 hours if they have not reached their eighteenth birthday. From 18 to 21 years, 48 hours is set as the maximum. The act further provides that wage and hour schedules be posted in all departments of factories.

With Flying Colors

Without any opposition from the labor lobby, which had hopes of having a 40-hour law adopted at this session, the measure providing for a 48-hour law for women and minors went through the lower branch with flying colors. Little opposition was registered by the Republican minority led by Representative Harry Sandager.

Of all the measures which have been sponsored by organized labor, the bill which passed the House yesterday seeking to establish an anti-injunction law was most welcome. For years the textile workers have charged that the courts have been too free with their restraining orders and that strikes have been lost because of the rulings of courts that did not hear the opposition of unions affected by the strike.

Hear Both Sides

The proposed anti-injunction law would compel courts to hear both sides of a controversy before issuing any restraining order. On appeal, Supreme Court must assign the matter to the preferred calendar for immediate action.

Representative Henry Fowler, a former District Court judge, opposed the action on the grounds that it would greatly interfere with the orderly conduct of the courts.

Other Republican opposition charged that this act and all of the other measures sponsored by organized labor "was the same type of class legislation which the Democrats had pledged that they would not pass."

Protect Workers

Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic floor leader, answering, declared, "This is a splendid opportunity for Rhode Island to set the pace for the other states of the Union. It is about time that something was done to protect and uplift the workers of our State who for years have suffered the greatest exploitation."

Warning Is Given Home Builders To Study Contracts

Evidence of sharp practices by some unscrupulous contractors in the use of inferior materials and shoddy workmanship on home construction, repair and improvement, brought a warning today from John F. Malley, state director of the Federal Housing Administration, that all persons using the home modernization credit plan or the single insured mortgage plan of the Federal Housing Administration should "give careful scrutiny to all bids for work submitted to them by contractors and builders and try to be sure that the contractor is reliable."

"Gyp contractors and builders are becoming active in this State and hope to thrive on the expected building boom," Mr. Malley said. "These unscrupulous contractors are able to underbid legitimate and honest builders by substituting inferior materials and poor workmanship. The home owner suffers eventual loss by the rapid deterioration of such work. Very often the home owner is induced to sign a contract that is not at all what was agreed upon and, as a result, does not get what he paid for.

Many Easy Victims

"The average person is unfamiliar with construction problems and therefore may be an easy victim when he gets a bid much lower than others submitted to him and lower than he expected.

"We have had instances where contractors left work unfinished after they obtained the money for the work from the banks which had arranged to finance the jobs under the modernization credit plan. This was due to the carelessness of homeowners in signing certificates that the work had been satisfactorily completed, sometimes even before the work had been started. On the strength of such a certificate and a properly executed note, the banks advance the money and the unscrupulous contractor has little or no motive thereafter to expedite the work, unless it is fear of prosecution by the Federal Housing Administration," Mr. Malley said.

Must Continue to Pay

"Under such circumstances, the homeowner must continue to pay the monthly payments to the bank regardless of whether the work was done satisfactorily or whether it was done at all. The bank is an innocent party and advances the money in good faith, relying on the properly signed note and the signed certificate of satisfactory performance of the work.

"The safest course for persons borrowing under the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration is not to sign the note or the certificate which states that the work has been satisfactorily performed, until the work has actually been done and is satisfactory. The builder is not entitled to his money until he actually performs the work and it is acceptable to the owner. Too many trusting homeowners are complaining of having been tricked in this way."

Dever Seen as Decoy In Curley's Political Plans

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Suspicion is spreading that the Paul A. Dever-for-Governor drive can be traced directly to Governor Curley's efforts to prevent Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, from snatching the Democratic gubernatorial nomination from Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, the Governor's publicly favored candidate.

Attorney General Dever's formal announcement is expected when he returns from his Florida vacation While he is basking in Florida's sunshine, his friends, led by his brother Joseph Dever, have opened campaign headquarters in the Hotel Bellevue, and work is well under way.

Is He Just a Decoy?

But numerous Democrats consider Mr. Dever's candidacy will be in the nature of a decoy, with his main purpose being to draw delegates away from Treasurer Hurley at the pre-primary convention and perhaps in the primary to split the Democratic votes so as to allow Lieutenant Governor Hurley to slip easily into the nomination.

The suspected stunt vividly recalls charges hurled in the 1934 election campaign that Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, ran as an independent gubernatorial candidate merely to split the Republican vote and make it easy for James M. Curley to beat Gaspar G. Bacon, the Republican nominee. The charges were never successfully refuted and many considered them substantiated when the Governor later appointed Mr. Goodwin to his old job as Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Little to Gain as Decoy

On the surface, however, Mr. Dever has little to gain by being the decoy in this battle. Most Democratic politicians declare Mr. Dever could be re-elected easily if he wished. Few dispute the fact that Mr. Dever has handled the department in an efficient manner, although Republicans have cracked down upon him for his expenditures. However, his actions against collection agencies and in prosecuting alleged stock fraud cases brought him some popular favor.

On the other hand, it is understood that several prominent politicians have promised to support Mr. Dever in a fight against Senator David I. Walsh in 1940, when the Senator must seek re-election. Unless some provision is made for Mr. Dever between now and 1940 he might drop out of sight politically before that time. What provisions these prominent Democrats would make in the interim has not been determined.

Dever Looks Ahead

There is still the possibility that Mr. Dever's predicted gubernatorial candidacy has no connection with Governor Curley's efforts to dictate the choice of his successor. Mr. Dever, of course, is ambitious and many politicians consider him due for bigger things than Attorney General if he is handled correctly.

His use as a decoy might destroy whatever chance he has for future development, according to some persons, particularly if Treasurer Hurley's strength is sufficient to override all Governor Curley's strategic barriers. There is always the chance that the Treasurer may be able to capitalize on the present sidetracking efforts of the Governor and win because of them. If such were the result Mr. Dever would suffer somewhat as a decoy.

* * *

Democratic Delegates

The Democratic troubles over selection of the slate of Roosevelt-pledged delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention are believed to have been solved. Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has revised his original slate to include one member of the United States House of Representatives.

By including Representative William J. Granfield of Springfield on the slate, it is believed Mr. McGrath has appeased the wrath of the Massachusetts House delegation which had deplored the fact that the original slate included none of their number.

Mr. McGrath, instead of having four men and four women as the eight delegate-candidates pledged to President Roosevelt, now has named five men and three women As alternates he has chosen five women and three men, thus achieving the balance demanded by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The Delegates-at-Large

The five men delegates-at-large proposed by Mr. McGrath include, besides Representative Granfield, the original four named, Governor Curley, Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, and Joseph McGrath. The women include Mrs. Elizabeth L. McNamara, Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the state committee, and Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe, wife of the President's secretary.

The alternates will be Mrs. Clementina Langone, wife of Senator Langone; Mrs. Mary Maliotis, wife of the president of the Greek Demosthenes Club; Mrs. Golda Richmond Walters, former Assistant Attorney General; Mrs. Louise B. Clark of Bridgewater, Miss Sadie Mulrone of Springfield, Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau of Worcester, Stanley Wisnioski of Chelsea, and Julian D. Rainey of Boston.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Closes tonight.

Movies

BOSTON—"Muss 'Em Up," with Preston Foster, Margaret Callahan and Ralph Morgan. 10:54 a. m., 1:42, 4:31, 7:40, 10:29. Stage: Broadway's Hollywood Cabaret Revue featuring Lew Parker and his playmates.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Milky Way," with Harold Lloyd. 2:06, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Also "The Grand Exit." 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10.

EXETER—"Hitch Hike Lady," with Alison Skipworth. 2:10, 5:45, 9:20. Also: "A Tale of Two Cities." 2:25, 7.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue picture on "Paris," "The Perfect Tribute," "Ice Cut-Ups," also latest newsreels.

MAJESTIC—"Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:26 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

MODERN—Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh in "Dancing Feet." 9, 11:24 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also, "I Conquer the Sea," with Edith Duna and Stanley Morner. 10:20 a. m., 12:54, 3:28, 6:02, 8:36.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Fenway: 1:26, 4:17, 7:08, 9:59. Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:07, 3:58, 6:49, 9:40. Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden. Fenway: 12:16, 3, 5:52, 8:47. Paramount: 8, 11:01 a. m., 2:42, 5:32, 8:24.

METROPOLITAN—The Dionne Quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and others. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Regis Toomey, with a special musical revue.

UNIVERSITY—"A Tale of Two Cities." 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Another Face," with Wallace Ford. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.

TREMONT—Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music," with Ann Dvorak. 10:23 a. m., 1:32, 4:57, 8:22. Also "Forsaking All Others," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 9, 11:56 a. m., 3:21, 6:46, 10:11.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jean Bedetti, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show. Final performance of "The Bwana." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—Mt. Holyoke Colleges Verse Speaking Choir, in a program of choral speaking under direction of Prof. Alice W. Mills, 357 Charles Street. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker, Disney Silly Symphonies, including "The Three Little Pigs." 9:45 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Myra Hess. 8:15.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON (Berkeley and Marlborough Streets)—An hour of organ music by William E. Zeuch. 4:30. Open to the public without charge.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Evelyn Hathaway. 3:30. Also concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. Copley Square. 8.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

BOSTON TURN VEREIN—German musical program, with singing. 70 Glen Road. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Instrumental Trio. Boys' Club, Jordan Memorial Hall. 2. Also band concert, Walter S. Ives, conductor, City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

CHELSEA WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor, combined with Choral Concert, conducted by William E. Weston. First Universalist Church, corner Clark and Carey Avenues. 7:30.

EVERETT WPA CONCERT—Choral group, Earl Chamberlain, conductor. First Congregational Church, Broadway. 7:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "New Trends in Mexico," by Carleton Beals, author and journalist. 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "New Men and New Deals," by Margaret Slattery, author and lecturer. 3:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station at 10:30 a. m. for Wakefield. Walk to Lodge in Breakheart Hill Reservation.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler Meeting. Subject: "How We Got Our Botany." Christ Church, corner Dix Street and Dorchester Avenue. 4.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture, "A Walk Through Florence," by Mrs. Henry H. Blickney. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

WORKERS' FORUM—Address on "Censorship in the Theater," by David Atkins of the Mass. Theatrical Alliance. 6 Byron Street. 8.

Monday

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Third in a series of lectures on "Current Monetary and Banking Problems," by Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

WEST ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street. 1, 1:45 and 2:30.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "L'Ultimo Romanzo" with orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street. 2.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk on "Today and Yesterday in Santa Fe Country," by Miss Helen G. Mank. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

U. S. Recognizes Organized Camps As Curb to Crime

Convinced that the organized camp can play a big part in the national program of crime prevention by safeguarding youth against poor environments and bad associations, the Federal Government plans to enter this field in a large way, according to Julian H. Solomon, camping consultant for the National Park Service, today.

Machinery is being set up, Mr. Solomon told the American Camping Association, in annual convention here, not only to develop an intricate camping system as part of the national park system, but also to help stimulate state and city governments to make use of the organized camp in their efforts to combat youthful delinquency.

Future Camp Sites

Much of the land now being bought up by the Federal government for resettlement purpose, he pointed out, will eventually be utilized for supervised boys' and girls' camps where educational and social training will be undertaken in a natural background instead of restricted by four walls. The government also proposes, according to Mr. Solomon, to help re-organize the existing camp system to provide more adequate camp sites than those now in existence.

Thus convinced by Mr. Solomon and other speakers of the important part it has to play in the national program of crime prevention, the 14th annual three-day convention of the Camping Association prepared to "break camp" tonight at the Hotel Statler.

Tonight, Acting Mayor John I. Fitzgerald will start the association homeward bound with a final challenge to organized campers to maintain their growth of the last few years. During these years, he will say in substance, the camping movement has developed into one of the strongest influences of modern times for maintaining American ideals of democracy.

His talk sounded a distinct echo to sentiments expressed before the convention last night by Sidney Lovett, chaplain of Yale University. Both speakers clung closely to the general theme of the convention, "Organized Camping—A Paramount Factor in National Social Development."

In a resume of the results of the convention today, J. Halsey Gulick, president of the New England Camp Directors' Association, declared that the exchange of ideas would help in meeting the ethical problems of camping "which must not be ignored."

Cut in Milk Prices Paid Farmers Sought

NORTH WESTPORT, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Dealers demanded a reduction in minimum milk prices paid to farmers in the Fall River marketing area at a federal hearing yesterday.

Spokesmen for the dealers urged officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, conducting the hearing on a new marketing agreement, to fix producer prices at $3.22 a hundredweight for milk delivered at dealers' plants in the area. The tentative draft of the agreement sets this minimum price at $3.35.

Spokesmen for producers urged the government to continue the present price of $3.40.

The new agreement, which sets up a marketwide equalization pool and a base-rating plan, will replace a federal license operative in the area for two years.

Auto Splashing Attacked

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Chief of Police T. J. Godley said that he planned to confer with Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, in regard to autoists who delight in driving through pools of water—the March menace in city streets—and drenching pedestrians or those in other automobiles.

Saw Mill Starts Early

MADAWAKSA, Maine, March 7 (AP)—Saws in the Madawaska Company's big lumber mill at Keegan snarled through logs yesterday and 100 men went to work in the earliest opening of the mill in recent years. Mill operation usually is started with the coming of the spring log drive on the St. John River in April.

Design Accepted For House Tech Men Will Build

Thomas Bryant Akin Jr., of New Bedford, a member of the second year class of the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has won first place in the competition for the design of a house which will be built in Wellesley under the supervision of the students, it was announced today.

Purchase of a building lot in Wellesley Hills, early this year was the first step in a novel plan of the school to provide actual professional experience for students. The new course brings to architecture for the first time the laboratory method which has proved so successful in other lines.

The class helped to select the site and will carry the building problem through, in planning and supervision, from the design to placing the final electric light fixtures. They will make working drawings and specifications from Mr. Akin's design, complete the final estimates of building costs, and award the contract for the work.

The Akin house is a simple seventeenth century colonial home of seven rooms and two baths, with a two-car garage, and is economically planned.

Akin comes from a family which for three generations has taken a keen interest in art. His father is a decorator and a past president of the Massachusetts Painters and Decorators Association.

Behind the Microphones

When you hear certain songs you think of certain stage people in connection with them. For instance, "Some of These Days" recalls Sophie Tucker while "My Man" recalls Fannie Brice. Tonight, WNAC, 8 p. m., Miss Brice will feature "My Man" in the third edition of the "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air."

Eddie Cantor, former Ziegfeld star, revealed some amusing incidents surrounding the premiere of this song. Mr. Ziegfeld, he said, had picked up the song "Mon Homme" in Paris. He intended to have Vera Mitchellini, his prima donna, sing it, but eventually decided to let Fannie Brice try it and told her to don an Apache costume.

When Mr. Ziegfeld saw her do it at a dress rehearsal, Eddie Cantor said, he would have none of it. He ordered Miss Brice to put on a pair of old shoes, cotton stockings, told her to dirty her face and muss up her hair. Then he sent Ben Ali Haggin up on the stage with a pair of scissors and made her costume more dilapidated and finally smeared the costume with ashes. Fannie Brice then "put it over"—into the niche which has been peculiarly hers ever since.

Miss Brice will also do one of her "Baby Snooks" sketches. Other "Follies" air performers tonight are ames Melton, Patti Chapin, Gallagher and Shehan Jr., Jack Arthur and Al Goodman's orchestra.

* * *

Safety Campaigns

The intensified radio campaign for safe driving on New England highways continues tonight over WNAC, 9:30 p. m., with a round-table discussion in the Yankee Minute Men period. Speakers will be Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts; Lewis C. Barrows, Secretary of State for Maine, and Wilfred J. Pacquin, chief of the division of motor vehicles of Rhode Island.

Yesterday the American Legion entered the safety campaign lists with a program on WBZ at 10 p. m. Earlier the same evening WAAB staged one of a series of Annual Highway Safety Drives which consisted of advice on safe driving practices interspersed with music.

* * *

Sunday Programs

A listener who wanted to absorb the finest in music on Sunday would find himself confronted with a schedule somewhat like this:

Beethoven's Sonata in E Flat Major, Opus 7, first, second and fourth movements, played by Alexander Semmler, pianist, in the tenth of his series of Beethoven sonatas, WNAC, 10:35 a. m.

Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto, last movement, played by Henrietta Schumann, pianist, in Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert, WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Also Dvorak's Scherzo Capriccio, Opus 66; Crist's La Nuit Revecue (novelty); Strauss's Till Eulenspiegel, by orchestra.

Beethoven's Symphonies No. 8 and 9, played by the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor, with Schola Cantorum chorus and soloist, WAAB, 3 p. m.

* * *

Also on Air

Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m. Also Lucienne Boyer, Parisian star; Russ Morgan and his orchestra; Jean Dante, child star; symphony orchestra.

Art of Musical Russia Opera Company singing scenes from two Russian operas in "Understanding Opera" period, WNAC, 8 p. m.

Richard Bonelli, baritone, singing "Toreador's Song" from "Carmen," "Avant de Quitter ces Lieux" from "Faust," and group of noted songs, with symphony orchestra and chorus, WNAC, 9 p. m.

Charles Kullman, tenor, singing "Vesti la giubba" from "Pagliacci," "Che gelida manina" from "La Boheme" and Cowen's "Border Ballad" in symphony hour, WEEI, 10 p. m. Also Wiener Blut (Strauss); third movement, Symphony No. 2 (Brahms); and Alborado del Gracioso (Ravel), by orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.

Marjorie Edwards, 13-year-old violinist, in Melody Master period, WEEI 11 p. m. Also talk by Leonard Liebling, New York, music critic.

A. D. H.

Semaphores Can't Halt Mail

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., March 7

EMPLOYEES of the Springfield post office are, to date, two up on letter writers who are attempting to "stump" them with cryptic addresses. Only the other day a letter came bearing an address given in terms of latitude and longitude. It was passed up to Postmaster T. J. Ashe, who after some little trouble ascertained that the location indicated was Stratford, a suburb of Bridgeport, Conn., and the letter was forwarded to its intended destination.

Yesterday a letter was mailed here with name and address done in navy semaphore signals trailed neatly across the envelope. Clerk Louis Breviglieri had served in the navy, so when the letter came to his hands he translated without difficulty, and the letter went on its way to name, number and street in Hartford, Conn.

Fitchburg Taxicab Strike Is Settled

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 7 (AP) —O. E. Pickford, proprietor of the Yellow Checker Taxi Cab Company of Fitchburg, announced yesterday a strike of the company's drivers, called last night, had been settled.

A settlement was reached, Mr. Pickford said, when he agreed to pay the drivers 33⅓ per cent of their collections. They had been receiving 25 per cent, he said, and had demanded 40 per cent. Thirteen drivers, Mr. Pickford said, were involved in the strike.

Deupree to Give 1936 Swan Lecture

Richard R. Deupree, president of the Procter & Gamble Company, will give the 1936 Carroll J. Swan Memorial Lecture in Advertising at the Harvard Business School on Thursday afternoon, March 12, according to an announcement by Dean Donham of the Business School.

This will be the first lecture to be given in this series, the endowment for which was presented to the Business School by the Advertising Club of Boston as a memorial to the late Carroll J. Swan, long a leader in the field of advertising.

The lecture series is designed to give Harvard Business School students opportunity each year to hear some leading executive with a background of broad business experience discuss some phase of advertising.

Mr. Deupree's subject as announced is: "An Executive Looks at Advertising." Because of the limited capacity of the lecture hall in Baker Library, admission will be restricted to the student body and to guests from the Advertising Club of Boston.

WPA Project in Northampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 7 —The county commissioners have approved a public recreational WPA program for the entire Hampshire County outside of this city, for which the Federal Government has allotted $39,000. The county's expenditure will be $500. The project will make recreational activities possible in many of the smaller towns of the county which otherwise would go without.

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

FOR his eighteenth program of the home season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky chose the following compositions: Bruckner's Seventh Symphony in E major, Liszt's Mephisto Waltz, Fauré's Elégie for cello and orchestra and Ravel's Rapsodie Espagnole. A program that contained sincere music, sensational music, charming music and clever music; but no great music. It may be argued that it is possible to hear too much great music, that we should be granted relief from too much greatness. But there may be too much relief, even in one program.

Bruckner's Seventh Symphony was last heard here less than a year and a half ago. The members of the Bruckner Society no doubt all consider it great music. Dr. Koussevitzky, who is a medalist of the Bruckner Society, probably agrees with them. We innocent bystanders may find much that is admirable in the score, much that is repetitious and much that is banal.

Could any of the other works on the program be called great?

There is always a consolation, though, about hearing music that is not great from a great orchestra. The performance at all events is likely to be great. It was on the present occasion, for the most part. There were some ragged attacks in the symphony, and the Bayreuth tubas offended the ear grievously, especially in Bruckner's slow movement. But apart from these lapses, the symphony was eloquently interpreted and marvelously played and conductor and orchestra distinguished themselves in the rest of the program.

A high light was the playing of the solo part of Fauré's Elégie by Jean Bedetti, first cellist of the orchestra. We should have preferred to hear Mr. Bedetti, who is an artist of rare quality, in a more extended work. He has played this one twice before at these concerts, and the reason for reviving it at this time was not apparent.

And why the Mephisto Waltz?

Would this program have sounded better if it had begun with Liszt and ended with Bruckner? Doubtless; but then the radio audience of Saturday evening, which hears only the first half of the concert, would have had to listen to a queer assortment of works. But the question is, why should this queer assortment have been on the program at all?

L. A. S.

A New Carmen

Wide World — Rosa Ponselle

Who Will Be Heard in the Title Role of Bizet's Opera at the Boston Opera House on the Afternoon of March 28

Providence Water Color Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

THE fortieth annual exhibition of water colors, pastels, drawings and prints is now being held at the Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street. Aquarelles make up the larger part of the display; in the other mediums there are very few examples.

The first cursory view discloses diverse handling of water color; it reveals an interest divided between local and suburban scenes, views of docks, piers, dunes, boating and still-lifes. Looking closer, we observe that Providence painters are conscientious, that they do not seek superficial, obvious effects. Few, very few, slump into heavy, opaque shadows which heighten spaciousness and sharpen illumination at the expense of a clear translucent visualization. Offhand, we can select a dozen commendable water colors which are a credit to the painters individually, and which collectively make a splendid showing for the club. Among them are the contributions of Eliza Gardner, Ann Carmody, Helen Mason Grose, C. Gordon Harris, Alice C. Nicholson, Fred Whitaker, Frank C. Mathewson, Edna W. Lawrence and Ed. Small Jr.

Among the etchings there is a notable print, "Pointe St. Pierre," by Henry J. Peck; among drawings, those by John H. Wells are skillfully made.

A thought which occurred to us was that there is no marked professionalism, that most of these contributors are working not under the pressure of the market, but because of the simple enjoyment which comes with calculating and painting a picture. Free of the exactions of commercialization, the artist can relax, experiment, take his time.

D. A.

Left-Handed Pen Won't Write Right

By the Associated Press

Woonsocket, R. I., March 7

FOUND—one left-handed fountain pen. That is the claim of Joseph McCabe, clerk in the Registry of Motor Vehicles office here.

Mr. McCabe, a southpaw, loaned his pen to an applicant for a driver's license. She insisted it was dry, he said. But it worked all right for his left hand. He found, however, that he could not make it write with his right hand.

Mr. McCabe recalled the old story of a left-handed monkey wrench and chuckled.

Florida-Bay State Seed Exchange Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7—To bring more color to her garden, a Florida woman suggests a "seed exchange" with New Hampshire folk.

In a letter to the Monitor-Patriot here, Mrs. Alice Warren of Jacksonville, offers "a dozen or more varieties of Florida flower seed" for the price of a postage stamp. Mrs. Warren says that she is interested in new flowers for her garden and would gladly exchange seeds for flowering cactus, monkey vine and bouquet pepper for northern varieties.

Boston Leads Ports Of New England In Fishery Products

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Boston led the three main New England fishing ports in the landing of fishery products in 1935, the fisheries bureau reports.

Boston received 307,372,000 pounds of fish valued at $7,733,000. Gloucester was second with 51,265,000 pounds valued at $756,000 and Portland, Maine, was third with 14,482,000 pounds, valued at $337,000. Portland was the only port to show decreased landings.

The total landings for the three ports showed an increase from 299,916 pounds valued at $7,882,000 in 1934 to 373,118,000 pounds valued at $9,005,000 last year.

But the bureau said the unit value of the landings decreased from 2.63 a pound to 2.41 cents a pound in the same period.

Haddock was the most important fish landed in 1935 both in quantity and value. The landings of haddock amounted to 157,002,000 pounds valued at $3,878,000. Cod was second with 88,092 pounds valued at $2,096,000.

Mayor Objects to Aides Dining at City's Expense

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7 (AP) —Mayor George E. Dalrymple doesn't object to one employee of the welfare department eating at the city's expense but when the whole board charges banquet tickets to the municipality it irks him, he said.

The Mayor questioned a bill of the welfare department for $14 for tickets for a testimonial banquet. Alderman Warren O. Hunkins, commissioner of health and charities, against whose department the bill was charged, explained the employees attended the dinner to get first-hand welfare information beneficial to the city.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	990kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Alma Schirmer, pianist**	"Blue Room Echoes": soloists;	Special sport program	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	orchestra	"Smuggled Goods Scheme"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	**"Treasure Trails": sketch**	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Terhune dog drama	children's program	Nature News period	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service	**Frederic William Wile, talk**
6:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	News; Musical Turns; Alma	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, soloist
6:30	News; music; sports briefs	Kitchell, soprano	Musical Moments: recorded	Report; Indoor Tennis
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Religion in the News	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Radio Rendezvous: interview
7:00	"Treasure House of Melody":	NBC concert orchestra	**"Family on Tour": Frank**	Yankee News Service
7:15	popular variety program	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	**Parker; comedy; orchestra**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: Dr. Louis	Dunbar Male Quartet	Recorded dramatic sketch	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neil
7:45	Mann; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	Nazar Kurkjdie Ensemble	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	Tom Coakley's Orchestra	**Your Hit Parade: Hoff's**	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air";**	Terry O'Toole, songs; organ
8:15	**Boston Symphony Orchestra,**	**Orchestra; Loretta Lee;**	**Fannie Brice; James Melton;**	**Chicago Symphony Orches-**
8:30	**Dr. Serge Koussevitzky,**	**Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters**	**Patti Chapin; Al Goodman's**	**tra concert, Dr. Frederick**
8:45	**conductor; Bruckner's**	**and Rhythm Kings, trios**	**Orchestra**	**Stock, conductor, from Or-**
9:00	**Seventh Symphony**	**Rubinoff and his Violin; Vir-**	Nino Martini, tenor; chorus;	**chestra Hall, Chicago;**
9:15	Armchair Quartet	**ginia Rea and Jan Peerce;**	**Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.**	**Symphony No. 10 in C major**
9:30	National Barn Dance; Henry	**Chateau; Al Jolson; Fred**	**Minute Men: "Safety on the**	**(Schuberi); five Hungarian**
9:45	Burr; Verne, Lee and	**Nibio; Walter Connolly;**	**Highways"; speakers**	**Dances (Brahms); excerpts,**
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	**Bill Robinson; Benay**	**Address, Herbert Hoover, at**	**Fire Bird (Stravinsky)**
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	**Venuta; Young's Orchestra**	**Young Republican Club,**	Yankee News Service
10:30	**Talk, Senator J. F. Guffey**	**George Olsen's Orch.; Wallace**	**at Colorado Springs**	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra	**Beery; Ethel Shutta**	Spotlight Revue: variety	**I. C. A. A. A. A. track meet**
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:15	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Sports review; musical turns	Henry Halstead's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Charles Dornberger and his	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:45	Ray Noble's Orchestra	dance orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee of Publication.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	990kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Del Castillo, organist	Salt Lake City tabernacle	"Freilicher Katzen"; Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	choir and organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony Orch-**	**University of Chicago Round**	"Romany Trail"	"The Courts of Justice"; dra-
12:45	**estra concert: Henrietta**	**Table discussion**	**News relay from Paris**	matic sketch
1:00	**Schumann, pianist; Rach-**	"Road to Romany": soloists;	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	**maninoff's Se'd Concerto**	gypsy orchestra	ers; soloists; organ	strumental soloists
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Pedro Via's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Harry N. Holmes; glee club	"Personality," Marie Hale	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Russ Morgan's**	Melody Matinee: soloist; Cav-	**Leslie Howard's Matinee: in**	Boston Opera Club Orchestra,
2:15	**Orch.; Lauritz Melchior;**	aliers Quartet; orchestra	**"The Scarlet Pimpernel"**	Raffaelo Martino, conductor
2:30	**Lucienne Boyer; sketch,**	**"Peter Absolute"; Erie Canal**	Jose Manzanares and his	Musical Album: recorded clas-
2:45	**symphony orchestra**	**dramatic sketch**	South American Orchestra	sical program
3:00	"Your English": sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos:	Sunday Matinee: record	**New York Philharmonic-Sym-**
3:15	Harold Nagle and his rum-	soloists; specialties	"Master of Science"; talks by	**phony Orchestra, Arturo**
3:30	ba orchestra; soloist	**Metropolitan Opera Auditions**	natural scientists	**Toscanini, conductor;**
3:45	**Henri Deering, pianist**	**of the Air; orchestra**	Song Pictures; Terry O'Toole	**Schola Cantorum chorus;**
4:00	National Vespers; Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Son"; dramatic	Special program with	**soloists; Lawrence Gil-**
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet	sketch; Lucille LaVerne	speaker, chorus and organ	**man, commentator; Bee-**
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow	Temple of Song: choir	recital	**thoven's Symphonies No. 8**
4:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	"Fireside Fantasies"	Donald Van Wart, pianist	**and No. 9**
5:00	"Roses and Drums": dra-	**Pop Concert: orchestra, Wal-**	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15	matic sketch	**ter Logan, conductor**	Cosmopolitans: quintet	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	"Words and Music": readings	Fraternity House Party: re-	**Julia Sanderson and Frank**
5:45	**Gabriel Heatter, comment**	Music by Richard Himber	corded program	**Crumit; trio; orchestra**
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	"Makers of History": sketch	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	"Grand Hotel": original dra-	News; "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	matic sketch; orchestra	Popular variety program	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny, Mary Living-**	"K-7": secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	**stone; Green's Or.; soloist**	matic sketch; music	Sophie Tucker; orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Garden talk	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": variety	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"The Melody Lingers On":	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour,**	**"Understanding Opera": How-**	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Leo Spitalny's Orchestra;	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour,**	**ard Barlow's Orchestra**	senior choir; organ
8:30	vocal soloists; Norsemen	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour,**	"The World Dances"; Lud	Will Osborne and his orches-
8:45	Quartet; girls' trio	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	Gluskin's Orchestra; soloists	tra; soloist
9:00	**"Life Is a Song": Olga**	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	**Symphony Orchestra and**	Frank McGinley's Orchestra
9:15	**Albani; octet; orchestra**	soloists; trio; orchestra	**mixed chorus, Victor Kolar,**	Yankee News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	**American Album of Familiar**	**conductor; Richard Bonelli,**	Moonbeam Ensemble
9:45	**Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music; soloists; orchestra**	**baritone soloist; speaker**	Michael Strange, readings
10:00	**Varieties: Arthur Tracy;**	**Symphony Orchestra, Erno**	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	"Terror by Night": network
10:15	**soloists; quartet**	**Rapee, conductor; Charles**	with Frances McDonald	dramatic sketch
10:30	Sunday Evening at Seth	**Kullman, tenor soloist; talk**	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	"The Band Parade": recording
10:45	Parker's: sketch; music	**on driving**	Party: variety	Special sports program

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gilbert and Sullivan operetta: "The Sorcerer"; Harold Sanford's Orch.

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Forum of Character Building.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "Cleveland."

4:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Commercial Comment"; talk series.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Let's Talk It Over"; feminine forum.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Eva LaGallienne in Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West."

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatization of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: speaker.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russ Morgan and his orchestra.

10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Signs of the Times," Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Iowa.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Curley's Veto and Program High Lights on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week

Governor Curley's veto of a measure requiring stockholders in trust companies to stand only single liability, not double, in the case of bank failures and his announcement that he will send a special message to the Legislature reviving his defeated proposal for double fees on motor trucks featured legislative action on Beacon Hill this week.

His return to the General Court of the enacted bill designed to prevent Governors from changing the political allegiance of the Executive Council by appointing Councilors to other positions was another important move. During the week which saw the House turn down Representative Thomas Dorgan's bill to gag the stage and witnessed the Senate completely smash legislation to force a reduction in the interest rate on small loans, it was learned that the Legislature has completed more than 30 per cent of its year's work. The week's action, summarized, follows:

The Governor

Action: Governor Curley vetoed the bill freeing trust companies' stockholders from double liability when their companies suffer financial reverses.

Significance: If the veto is overridden the stockholder will be liable only for the par value of his stock, instead of double as at present. The Governor, however, is unwilling to withdraw this double protection for depositors.

Action: Announced he is preparing to send a special message to the Legislature reviving his defeated proposal to double the fees charged by the state on motor trucks.

Significance: This measure, which would produce between $1,250,000 and $1,400,000 in new taxation, is an important part of the Governor's program to balance his record-high budget and at the same time reduce the state tax from $10,000,000 to $3,000,000. The special message will be the signal for a fierce party battle.

Action: Sent back to the Legislature an engrossed bill barring members of the Governor's Council from accepting any appointive state, city, town or county position during their term as Councilor. He stated he would sign the measure only if it were amended to include members of the Legislature.

Significance: The measure was forced through by Republicans to prevent the repetition of the Governor's strategy in changing the Council from Republican to Democratic by appointment of two Republicans to other positions and filling their vacated Council seats with Democrats. The suggested amendment, it is believed, will result in the defeat of the legislation. A smart Curley escape from a Republican-set trap.

The Senate

Action: Refused to reconsider its action whereby it killed a bill, passed by the House, to reduce the interest on small loans from 3 per cent a month to 2½.

Significance: Despite legislative drives for this legislation annually, none of the charitable organizations which come to the aid of the unfortunate have appeared to favor the proposals.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill designed to prevent "hitch-hiking," or "thumbing," of rides in Massachusetts.

Significance: The Senate decided that, despite reports of "hitch-hikers" robbing kindly motorists, there is no need of such a law in Massachusetts. Several other states have passed similar laws.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on Mayor Mansfield's legislation to include all metropolitan Boston cities and towns under Boston's government.

Significance: This annual proposal has never surmounted the barrier of local civic pride. Despite the fact that there is much duplication of governmental functions and efforts among the various cities and towns in the metropolitan area, none of the outside municipalities can see any benefit from becoming merely "wards" of Boston.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure, passed by the House, reducing from 5 to 4 per cent the penalty interest on unpaid taxes.

Significance: Both branches appear to have rapidly changed their minds, inasmuch as only a week ago a similar measure was thrown out.

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with the House, an adverse report on a measure to investigate the control and conduct of public utilities in Massachusetts.

Significance: Both branches took the position that Massachusetts, through other investigations, has already learned who controls its public utility companies.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a proposal to investigate charges that electric companies have increased their voltage beyond the legal limit.

Significance: The measure was filed after charges that the Boston Edison Company had boosted voltage to such an extent that bulbs and appliances had to be replaced. However, the company successfully denied the charge before the power and light committee.

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on several measures providing for an investigation into the advisability of abolishing county government in Massachusetts.

Significance: Many persons have long contended that county government is archaic and represents unnecessary expense. However, the Legislature finds it difficult to rid itself of old ideas and traditions.

Action: Overturned an adverse report on a bill to provide absentee ballots for persons physically handicapped or otherwise disabled.

Significance: The bill's supporters declared 20,000 to 30,000 persons are now prevented from voting because physical handicaps force them to remain at home on election day. The opponents argued the bill did not have sufficient safeguards to prevent frauds.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing severe penalties for the sale of liquor to minors.

Significance: The legislation is designed to reduce violations of the sale to minors law. Many legislators claim such sales are now numerous.

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting an adverse report on a bill raising the Governor's annual salary from $10,000 to $20,000.

Significance: The Governor said, "No!"

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to tax newspaper liquor advertising.

Significance: Despite the fact that newspapers are receiving considerable revenue from this source, the Legislature has avoided this bill openly since the United States Supreme Court decided against the Louisiana newspaper tax law.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide a five-day week for state employees.

Significance: The Senate agreed the present 5½-day week is equitable.

The House

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on legislation abolishing the pre-primary convention system. Then its action was reconsidered. The measure is thus kept alive. It goes to Ways and Means Committee for a new hearing.

Significance: Undoubtedly the bill will be killed but some legislators have attacked the pre-primary convention on the grounds that it is useless and that it represents a needless waste of $150,000 for the pre-primary election.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to prohibit theatrical productions of low moral standards or employing subversive propaganda.

Significance: Filed by Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the teacher's oath law, this bill was so drawn that the stage would be thoroughly gagged if it passed.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill prohibiting the employment of aliens by the State or counties, unless no citizens are capable of filling the particular positions.

Significance: Part of the drive to save America's jobs for its citizens.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a measure extending the time limit on legislative permission for removal of the Boston Elevated Railway overhead structure.

Significance: The 1935 Legislature passed a bill allowing Boston to remove the Elevated structure, with the aid of funds from the Federal Government. Inasmuch as no federal money is available for the work, there was little need for the bill.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill exempting persons 70 years of age and over from payment of a poll tax.

Significance: Some legislators believe this legislation is unwise, as it reduces municipal source of revenue.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to place state troopers under civil service. The next day the House reconsidered its action and resurrected the legislation.

Significance: Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, warned the Legislature the present system of two-year enlistment is necessary to keep the force manned by young, virile officers. However, the House decided to ignore his warning.

Action: Accepted a committee report referring to the Attorney General for appropriate action the evidence on the case in which Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, exacted a $2000 fee for helping Louis Berrett and Clement Molway to obtain $5000 from the state.

Significance: The two men were falsely tried for murder. The legislature voted $2500 each for the men to repay them for the harm done. The $1000 fee which Mr. McGlue took from each man was ordered returned. Mr. McGlue complied with the legislative wishes. However, if the Senate agrees with the House, the Attorney General may act against Mr. McGlue for failing to register as a legislative counsel.

Action: Accepted an adverse committe report on legislation to force the railroads to extend the time limit from 30 days to 40 days on 60-ride tickets.

Significance: Riders must buy the 60-ride tickets to save money but must use all the tickets in a month or lose some of the value. Annually there has been a drive to force the railroads to extend the time so that no tickets will have to be thrown away.

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to establish a state fund for compulsory automobile insurance.

Significance: The legislature never shows much sympathy for this perennial legislation.

Shop Signs Traced Through the Centuries to Ancient Rome

Practice of inns and storekeepers to erect signposts outside their establishments reached its height in Europe in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and to some extent is being revived in tourist areas at the present time.

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Signs Displayed Along New England Tourist Routes

When a shopper steps into a store on Tremont street, his reason for doing so may be the same as that of an ancient Egyptian entering a shop in the shadow of the pyramids. If he is not acquainted with the place beforehand he probably has been attracted by the store's signpost. The practice of attracting attention by signposts is an old one. It is, in fact, so far as historians have been able to discover, as old as the practice of keeping shop.

Although stores of today no longer have as great a need for distinguishing themselves by a purely pictorial method, as was the case in former times, yet the habit of the ages lingers on; much to the satisfaction of the lover of the picturesque. A hundred years ago the great majority of the population had to depend upon signs to tell them what they wanted to know.

For Distinction

Thus, due to the necessity for distinction, there early appeared an extensive list of signs, whose duty it was to place its owner in the category in which he belonged and also to distinguish him from among other members of the same trade.

In the excavations at Pompeii, where the Roman life of the first century A. D. was preserved almost intact under the ashes of Vesuvius, there have been found large numbers of these descriptive signs. That they also existed in Greece is known from the many allusions made to them by the writers of that country. These early signs were not painted on wood, but were generally carved from wood or modeled in clay.

In Ancient Rome

The first sign of which we have positive knowledge is the one used to designate a tavern in ancient Rome. It was a bunch of grapes carved in stone and hung above the portals of the inn. Another sign used for a tavern displayed the ivy leaves of Bacchus.

Rome seems to have been the first to utilize animals in signs. In the ruins of Pompeii there was found an inn named the "Elephant," which had for its sign an elephant, around the body of which a serpent was entwined and to whose rescue a dwarf is running. Among the multitude of other animals and creatures which were used by the Romans to distinguish their shops, the favorites were quite naturally those which had played an important part in Roman history and fable. Thus we find the eagle of the Roman legions and the she-wolf among the most frequent.

Took Over Signs

The Middle Ages took over many of the Roman signs, as it took over so many of the Roman customs. The changing world, however, forced the medieval shopkeepers to invent many new signs and largely from these have descended our signs of today. Thus when a man of a few centuries back needed a little extra money he would repair to the home of a moneylender, who took for his sign the family crest of the de' Medici, the great money-lenders of medieval Italy, and indeed, of all Europe. This family crest was the three gilt balls so often seen today hanging outside a pawnbroker's shop.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the signposts, which have descended from former days, is the barber's pole. In the days gone by the barber was usually the leech of the village and his red and white pole signified the blood which he let and the bandages afterwards used.

In Seventeenth Century

The height of the signpost era was reached in Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when each shopkeeper strove to outdo his competitors in originality of design and richness of workmanship. This keen competition produced such a multitude of large and prominently displayed signs, that by the middle of the eighteenth century in England they constituted a grave danger for the person walking through the narrow lanes characteristic of most cities of that day.

There is one case on record in England of where a shopkeeper had a sign so large that it caused the front of his shop to cave in. The situation finally became so bad in some streets that in 1762, by an act of Parliament, most signs were required to be removed or affixed to the front of the shop. They lingered on mainly in connection with inns, and it was here that they reached their highest point of artistry. Many noted painters of the eighteenth century painted signs for these country taverns. Among these artists were the Englishmen, Hogarth and Crome, and the Frenchman Prud'hon. The well-known American American composer of popular verse, James Whitcomb Riley, began life as a signpost painter, and his work has been highly spoken of.

In United States

In the United States many interesting and artistic signposts are still to be found in the cities along the Atlantic seaboard and in the old cities and towns of New England. Here they are mostly relics of the time of the Revolution and are preserved for sentimental and historical reasons rather than for any real purpose which they may still serve.

Several signs, typical of those most frequently seen 100 years or more ago, are on display around Boston. The Governor Hancock sign in the Old Boston State House and several more in the historical museum at Lexington are good examples of this type.

During the past few years, with the increase in interest which many New Englanders are taking in antiquities of this section, and with its growing popularity as a summer and winter resort, many shop and hotelkeepers in villages and towns throughout the New England states are displaying reproductions of ancient signposts. Thus it is that the tourist trade is not only aiding materially in the preservation of New England antiquities but is also in a parge part responsible for the return of one of its most picturesque customs.

Maine Town Meetings Bring Little Change in Relief Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 7—If results of Maine town meetings may be taken as accurate illustration, this Down East section of traditional conservatism doesn't think the economic depression is over yet, or that business is much improved.

Shedding more important light on the economic conditions prevalent in Maine towns this election year, are comparative statistics of appropriations for support of poor and even the town named Industry had to make one. For the most part appropriations indicate the difficult problem of the past few years remains despite various forms of federal aid.

Records show that of the 20 towns surveyed, five made no change in the appropriation for poor relief as compared to 1935. Eight towns increased their appropriations in the aggregate amount of $16,900. Seven towns decreased their appropriation in the total amount of $11,900. Brunswick's increase of $9500 to $29,000 was largest. Norway's decrease of $7200 to $2000 was largest.

A table of comparative appropriations follows:

Town—	1936	1935	Difference
Weld	$600	$300	$300
Bethel	4,000	3,500	500
Hebron	1,000	600	400
Livermore Falls	8,240	6,240	2,000
Bowdoinham	3,500	2,800	700
Brunswick	29,000	19,500	9,500
Mexico	13,000	10,000	3,000
Topsham	5,000	4,500	500
Farmington	5,000	6,000	—1,000
Bingham	4,000	4,100	— 100
Oxford	3,700	4,000	— 300
Dixfield	2,500	3,000	— 500
Livermore	7,000	7,500	— 500
Madison	12,000	14,000	—2,000
Norway	2,000	9,500	—7,500

Appropriations were unchanged in Wilton, Gray, Minot, Rumford, Richmond.

Victory for Brann

Though Republicans won in three of four leading municipal elections this week, honors go to the Democratic party in Lewiston which forgot alleged differences to sweep Donat J. Levesque, political unknown, and a completely Democratic board of aldermen into office. Mr. Levesque's margin over Benjamin L. Berman, his Republican opponent, was largest in history.

Friends of Governor Brann attribute Levesque's great triumph to the presence of Governor Brann at his last rally where before a capacity crowd in city hall the Governor urged Levesque's election and then reiterated his previous statement that the end of his current term will signal his retirement from politics. Even so, the Brann-for-Governor boom spreads and the Governor will be pressed to change his mind at convention time.

ERA Case Progress

Before a special grand jury in Augusta, the investigation of alleged irregularities in the ERA of Maine finally reached the courts after delays which have kept this matter in abeyance since last September when reports of federal investigators, placed in the hands of Androscoggin and Kennebec County attorneys, startled Maine.

Androscoggin prosecutors did not proceed, announced it was a matter for the Federal courts and that evidence turned over to them was not sufficient to warrant prosecution. In Kennebec county, prosecutor Francis Bate, assisted by former Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, went ahead and this week is presenting witnesses before a grand jury. Names of witnesses have been ordered kept secret.

If indictments are returned, defense counsel has stated an immediate appeal will be taken on the grounds the State court does not have jurisdiction over the ERA. The resulting test case will be decided by the law court.

Audubon Society to Hold Adult Camp To Study Conservation of Bird Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 7—Plans for an adult summer camp on the Maine coast to study the conservation of bird life were announced today by Dr. Alfred O. Gross of Bowdoin College.

The camp, first of its kind, is being sponsored by the American Audubon Society. The camp will be located, Dr. Gross said, on Hog Island, in Muscongus Bay, below Waldoboro.

First of Its Kind

Dr. Gross, who is a member of the executive board of the society, explained that although state and local bird clubs have sponsored such camps, the Hog Island venture will be the first of its kind to be operated in this country by the national association.

Students will be established at the Todd Bird Sanctuary, which includes the greater part of Hog Island. Between $15,000 and $20,000 will be spent in altering the present buildings and providing necessary facilities.

It is expected that about 350 teachers, superintendents and garden club leaders from all parts of the United States will study bird lore under the instruction of experts at the island this summer. They will be given an opportunity to observe the bird, marine and plant life of the region, which offers a variety surpassed by few sections of the State.

Hog Island comprises about 300 acres and is covered with a thick growth of pine, spruce and balsam fir. It, and adjacent islands which the bird students will visit, are noted as being extremely abundant in bird life. Over 50 species of birds are known to nest on Hog Island, among them being the Cape May Warbler, a bird little known to New England ornithologists except as a rarity in migration. Numerous other birds including eagles, ravens, ospreys, eider ducks, cormorants, guillemots and puffins frequent the locality.

The primary purpose of the camp is to convey knowledge of methods to those attending the camp so they may be competent to teach study of birds, mammals and floral life to children and adults in all parts of the country. Prominent naturalists and teachers will carry out this program. Located on the Maine coast, Hog Island is noted for its pleasant summer climate. It is one eighth of a mile off shore, easily accessible.

Yale Head Reviews Need for Economies

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, reviews the need for financial retrenchment at Yale in an open letter appearing in the Yale Daily News yesterday and points out that the university is merely "pausing to realign her forces."

Writing to the chairman of the undergraduate daily, the university head says, "Let no one think that Yale is in retreat. She has had to pause and realign her forces but she is going forward and nothing can stop her."

When a study now under way is complete a report will be filed with the president and fellows with recommendations for possible changes which may effect material economies.

"During this same period," the Yale head writes, "experts from outside the university organization have been called in to study the administration of our physical properties."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Deutschland	March 7	Cherbourg,	March 15	Mar. 7, 1:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 pm
*Washington	March 11	Cobh,	March 17	Mar. 10, 8:00 pm	Mar. 11, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	March 14	Plymouth,	March 20	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm	Mar. 14, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	San Francisco,	March 19	Mar. 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Anten	San Pedro,	March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Seattle,	March 26	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle,	March 14	Mar. 9, 4:00 pm	Mar. 9, 7:30 pm

*Leaves at noon.

Evacuation Day Plans Announced

As Governor Curley is to be absent from the city Evacuation Day, March 17, role of host devolves upon Thomas H. McDevitt, chief marshal for the parade, in entertaining Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island. The South Boston Citizens' Association has announced that Governor Green has accepted the invitation of City and State to be orator at the patriotic exercises in the Municipal Building, South Boston, Sunday evening, March 15.

Sunday's program will open the three-day celebration. On Monday night there will be a banquet in the Hotel Touraine and the following day there will be the military parade along Dorchester Street to West Seventh, through West Seventh to C Street, West Sixth, Dorchester Street and then over the traditional route through East Fourth, G, Thomas Park, H, East Fourth, Farragut Road, East and West Broadway.

Members of Governor Curley's staff will serve as military escort for Governor Green during his stay in Boston.

Gillis Ordered to Put Back Fire Chief He Discharged

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis got the first setback of his present régime yesterday in a decision filed by Judge Nathaniel N. Jones directing the reinstatement of John F. Cutter, former fire chief.

One of Mayor Gills' first acts upon entering into his third term was the dismissal from the department of Mr. Cutter who has been a fireman, off and on, for 26 years. In his decision ordering him back on the job as permanent fireman without loss of pay, Judge Jones said there was no justification for his removal and that Mayor Gillis had acted without proper cause and in bad faith.

Mystery of Ninth Seat in Springfield School Board Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7—The ninth member of the municipal school committee rests more easily in his chair today as the result of a little intensive research in the city records.

For 30 years there have been nine members on the committee although the city charter adopted in 1852 makes provision for but eight. In 1904 a City Council ordinance provided for the election of an additional member at large but the authority for this ordinance until yesterday was a mystery.

City Solicitor Donald M. Macauley was prepared to make a trip to Boston to seek some method of legalizing the ninth member, and Representative Tycho M. Petersen was prepared to present a measure in the House of Representatives Monday to make valid the acts of the school committee for the last 30 years.

Then City Clerk Clifford Smith, poring over old editions of the revised ordinances, came upon one adopted Nov. 23, 1857, in which the City Council accepted the State law authorizing the election of school committees in any number divisible by three. Nine is eminently divisible by three and now everything is serene again in municipal circles.

Pawtucket Refuses To Pay Lighting Bill

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 7 (AP)—Albert J. Lamarre, commissioner of public works, refused yesterday for the second time in two months to pay street and park lighting bills totaling $5554.

He charged that rates of the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company were exorbitant in comparison with those of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Blackstone Valley rates, he said, were 1750 per cent higher than those of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Last January Mr. Lamarre refused to pay a monthly bill for the same amount. The city now owes the utility $11,108.

Mr. Lamarre said he would ask Pawtucket legislators immediately to file three bills: to regulate utilities, to authorize cities and towns to generate their own power, and to permit Pawtucket to issue a $5,000,000 bond issue for construction of its own power plant.

Escaped Convicts Caught

SALEM, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Two jail runaways were back in custody today. Police captured Theodore Patnaud and Lawrence Johnson, poultry thieves who sawed their way from Salem jail yesterday, in a house in Revere last night. Both were serving two years for the theft of 200 chickens.

R. C. Vose Galleries
559 Boylston Street, Boston
Brown Monochrome Brush Drawings
by
Joseph T. Higgins
March 2 to 21

Trefry and Partridge
22 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Corner Park Street Opp. State House
Distinctive Jewelry
Genuine Antique
Gold and Silver Ornaments
In Harmony With Present Costume Styles
Rare pieces of Silverware for your own home or for gifts of lasting beauty.
Jewelry and Silver Purchased from Estates. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GOWNS · COATS · HATS · SUITS
Invitation Spring Fashion Parade
By Chez Madelaine, Inc.
153 Newbury Street, Boston
MONDAY, MARCH 9
COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL
ONE O'CLOCK
Luncheon One Dollar
Call Louis
Kenmore 5600

Soft Filtered Water
One reason why clothes last longer and laundry dollars go further at Pilgrim.
Pillow Special
Standard Size Pillow
Sanitized or New ACA Ticking
49c
During March
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
HIGHLANDS 2800
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

the gay deceiver
Try on this exciting 'gabardine with patent' sandal, and see how its pert square toe and heel make your foot look sizes smaller. It's a "gay deceiver" alright, and as marvelously comfortable as it is smart. See it in black or blue gabardine with matching patent trim, $16.50. This same pattern, with a rounded toe and heel, is carried in black patent.
All the latest copper colored shades in hosiery
uptown shop 414 boylston st.
THAYER McNEIL
BOSTON

Listed Stock Quotations

Aviation and Mining Issues Breast Selling Wave on War Talk

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Market Highly Unsettled On Foreign News

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The stock market listened to war talk today, and prices became highly unsettled.

As Hitler's troops marched into the Rhineland, recent equity leaders dipped fractions to 2 or more points before meeting support. At the same time, aviation and mining issues developed strength on prospects of military orders from abroad.

The close was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Market analysts, generally, felt that, aside from the disturbing political situation on the Continent, the list was due for a technical reaction because of its lengthy advance.

The French franc and other gold currencies were weak in relation to the dollar. Wheat rallied and cotton steadied. Bonds pointed lower.

Aircrafts and Mines Strong

Active selling in the first hour put the ticker tape behind floor transactions. Trading slowed later, but the pace again quickened near the finish.

Gainers of as much as 2 or more points included Douglas, United Aircraft, Boeing, Curtiss-Wright, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, Phelps-Dodge, Crown Cork and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Among the principal losers were General Motors, Chrysler, American Can, Case, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Johns-Manville.

Brokers with foreign connections reported some foreign selling. Most observers, while viewing with some concern the latest German developments, felt that little would be done by the former allies as the result of the Nazi's renunciation of the Locarno and Versailles Pacts.

Recovery in the average rate of industrial activity, while small, was viewed with satisfaction by the financial district.

Attention was paid to advices from Washington that the Federal Reserve is seriously considering putting into effect, some time during the neyt few months, the long-talked-of increase in bank reserve requirements.

Rail News Good

Of interest to rail stockholders was the estimate of the Association of American Railroads that net operating income of Class 1 systems in January was 63.6 per cent above that for the same 1935 month.

Gross revenues of the transportation companies for the first month of this year were up 13.2 per cent, but January operating expenses increased 9.1 per cent over the same period in 1935.

Principally because of abnormal weather conditions, the reported gross sales of Montgomery Ward for February were .28 per cent under the figure for the same month last year. This was the first time year-ago sales had shown a decrease since January, 1933.

New financing during the week, boosted by two large railway offerings, aggregated $131,488,000, which was the highest total in some time. It compared with $14,374,000 in the same 1935 week.

Bonds Generally Lower

U. S. Government, corporate issues and foreign were generally lower today under selling attributed in financial circles to Germany's movement of troops into the Rhineland and repudiation of the Locarno Pact.

Treasury loans, which during the week had been bid up to new highs for 1936 or since date of issue, reversed themselves by a late hour this morning to show net losses running from 1-32 to 5-32. The latter loss was registered by the 2⅜s. The 2⅞ loan, which is usually regarded as the pace-setter for the government group, was down 4-32 shortly before noon.

In the corporate division losses ran from fractions to more than [illegible] Losers included Santa Fe [illegible], Paul 5s, Columbia Gas & [illegible] 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Among liens which resisted the downswing were Goodyear 5s and Walworth 4s, both of which moved fractionally higher.

German 5½s, in the low price bracket, slid back a fraction. Italian 7s gave up more than a point. Other foreigns were quiet and mostly a little lower.

Montreal Stock Market Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market totaled 5,554,547 shares during the month of February, an increase of 135,694 shares from January, when the total turnover amounted to 5,418,853 shares. In February, 1935, 1,633,131 shares were traded.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Statistics company reported that favorable dividend changes during the week totaled 46 compared with 41 in the previous week. There were two unfavorable changes against none the week before. The total included 12 increases, 8 resumptions, 15 extras, 11 initial, and 2 reductions.

Wool Consumption Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly average consumption of apparel wool for January, as reported by the Commerce Department, was 5,645,900 pounds, scoured basis, against 8,548,000 in December; carpet class total, 1,538,000 pounds, scoured basis, against 1,488,900 pounds for December.

Railway Employees Fewer

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported today that class I steam railways had 982,248 employees receiving compensation of $145,072,976 in December compared with 996,172 employees and compensation of $138,886,905 for November.

New Brazilian Arms Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., has joined with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in organizing a new Brazilian company, to be known as Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos, which will engage in manufacturing sporting ammunition.

Hudson February Sales High

DETROIT—Hudson and Terraplane sales for the month of February were greater than for any February since 1929 and totaled over 5100 cars, according to figures released by William R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	11936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.7	Last Mar.6
			—D—				
78¾	52		Deere & Co	75¼	74½	74¾	75½
31	27	.25p	Deere & Co pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
26	22	.50f	Deisel W G Co	25⅜	24½	25	25
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	47¾	46¼	47½	48¼
23⅛	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	20¼	19¾	20⅛	20¾
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	146½	146½	146½	..
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	55½	55	55	56
34⅝	27⅝	..	Distillers Cp Seag	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	27¾
42	38	1½	Diamond M pf	42	42	42	42
82⅜	41½	2½	Dome Mines	47¼	47	47¼	47⅞
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
75¾	50¾	.75e	Douglas A	71⅜	70	71	70⅝
32⅜	29	1½e	Dresser A	32⅜	31⅝	31¾	32⅜
77⅞	6	..	Dunhill Inter	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅝
150¼	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	149⅞	148⅞	148⅞	150
132⅜	129	6	du Pont deb	131	131	131	..
			—E—				
9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9⅛
167½	156½	5f	Eastman Kodak	167	167	167	167
33¼	28½	1f	Eaton Mfg	32¾	31¾	31¾	32⅝
44⅜	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	42¼	41¾	42⅛	42¾
17⅜	13⅜	..	Elec Boat	15⅞	15½	15¾	16
7¾	6½	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
12⅜	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	12	11⅜	11⅝	12
52	39½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	50	48¾	49	50¼
56	32¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	55	53⅜	54	54¼
55¼	50	2f	Elec Sto Battery	51¾	51¾	51¾	52¼
1⅝	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1	1	1	1
3⅞	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7⅜	6	..	Equitable Off Big	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17⅜	11⅛	..	Erie RR	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
15½	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	15½	15	15	15¼
40⅞	31¼	1	Evans Products	37	36½	37	37⅛
7⅞	4⅜	..	Exchange Buffet	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
			—F—				
3⅞	2¾	..	Fairbanks Co	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
151¼	122½	6	Fairbanks M pf	145	145	145	..
38⅛	31⅝	..	Fasardo Sug	36¾	36	36¾	31¾
24⅞	19½	..	Fed Lt & Trac	23¾	23	23¼	23¾
101	79⅞	..	Fed M&S pf	101	101	101	101
12¼	7⅜	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
5⅞	4¼	..	Fed Screw W	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
4½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
25½	20½	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½
33⅛	24½	1.20	Firestone T&R	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	32
104⅜	100½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	104	104	104	104
48¾	43⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
11¾	4¼	..	Follansbee B	11	10¼	10⅝	10⅞
47½	37¼	1	Food Mach (new)	47½	46¾	46¾	47
38¾	27	..	Foster-Wheeler	33½	32¼	32¼	33½
38	33½	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	36¼	36	36	36
35⅝	28½	1	Freeport Texas	33¾	32⅜	33	34
53½	35	..	Fuller 2pf	48	48	48	48
			—G—				
6½	3¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
18¼	12	..	Gamewell	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅞
63	47¼	1¾	Gen Am Trans	60	60	60	60
34	22	.25e	Gen Asphalt	33½	33½	33½	33⅞
23	12	.60	Gen Baking	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
143	141	..	Gen Baking pf	145¼	145¼	145¼	..
11¾	9¼	..	Gen Bronze	10¾	10⅝	10¾	11
15⅜	5¾	..	Gen Cable	12¾	12½	12⅝	13⅛
41⅞	36½	1	Gen Electric	41¼	40¾	40¾	40¾
36	33⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	34¾	34½	34⅝	34⅝
3⅜	2⅞	..	Gen Gas & EA	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅝
64½	53⅝	2f	Gen Motors	63⅛	62¼	62⅝	63⅞
120	118	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119⅝
70½	63	3	Gen Mills	63½	63½	63½	63¾
8¾	5¾	..	Gen Out Ad	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅜
46	38	2	Gen Print Ink	43	42	47	46
6¾	5¾	.75e	Gen Pub Service	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
50	39½	1	Gen Ry Signal	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
37⅛	23¾	..	Gen Realty	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
43	33½	.50e	Gen Refractories	39½	39	39	39½
58	57	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	58	57	57½	58
108	88	1f	Gillette Saf Ras	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18½
99	86	5	Gillette S R pf	88¾	88½	88¾	88¾
10⅝	6¾	..	Gimbel Bros	10⅛	9⅝	10	9¾
86½	69	..	Gimbel Bros pf	84½	82½	84½	82½
55¼	48	2	Glidden	50	49	49	50⅞
10⅜	6½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
9⅜	9⅜	.20f	Goebel Brew	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
21	18⅝	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	21	20⅜	20⅞	20¼
20⅞	13⅜	..	Goodrich	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
97¾	78	..	Goodrich pf	95	95	95	95
31¼	21¾	..	Goodyear	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞
11⅜	9	..	Gotham Silk Hos	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10⅜
4½	2⅞	..	Graham Paige	4½	4	4	4
11	9¼	..	Granby	10½	10⅛	10½	10⅜
23⅝	19½	1.50	Grand Un pf	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
34⅞	31	1	Granite City Stl	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	32½
33¼	25½	1.40	Grant (WT)	33¼	32	32	33¼
44	32¼	..	Great Nor pf	42¼	41¼	41¾	42¼
20½	16	1	Great Nor Ore	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
28⅜	24	1f	Green H L	27	27	27	27¾
36⅞	31	2.40	Great West Sug	37	36¼	37	38½
80¼	65	..	Greyh'd Corp	68¼	68	68	68¾
3½	1¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
48	28⅜	..	Gulf States Steel	48	47½	48	48
			—H—				
8¾	6	..	Hall Printing	8	8	8	8
14	12	..	Hat Corp of Am	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
115	104⅛	6.50	Hat Corp pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	107
9	4¾	..	Hayes Body	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
131½	128	7	Hercules Powd pf	132	131½	131½	..
119	115½	4f	Hershey Choc pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	..
33½	19¼	..	Holly Sugar	31	30¾	30¾	31
43	39	2	Holland Furnace	37⅛	37	37	37⅛
44¼	41	2.50	Houdaille Her A	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	..
33	26¾	1.50	Houdaille Her B	31¼	30¾	31¼	31¾
12¼	6¾	..	Houston Oil vtc	11⅞	11½	11¾	11⅞
57⅞	48¾	3f	Howe Sound	55¾	55	55	55¼
8⅞	5¾	..	Hudson & Manh	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
19⅜	15	..	Hudson Motor	19⅜	18¾	19	19½
3¼	1	..	Hupp Motors	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
			—I—				
28⅞	19⅜	..	Ill Central	25¾	25½	25¾	25⅞
70	58	..	Ill Central LL	65½	65½	65½	65¾
31⅝	28½	1.68	Indus Rayon	30⅛	30	30	30⅜
147	117	2f	Ingersoll-Rand	136	136	136	136½
114¼	98⅛	3	Inland Steel	113½	113½	113½	113
12	6¾	..	Inspiration Cop	12¾	11¼	12¾	11¾
2¼	1	.18	Insuranshare Md	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5¼	2½	..	Intercon Ruik	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15⅜	11	..	Interlake Iron	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14½
5	4¾	..	Int Agr Corn	5	4⅞	5	5
185	173	6f	Int Business M	185	185	185	185
46⅝	35½	1½	Int Cement	44½	44½	44½	45⅝
75¾	56⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	74⅞	74½	74½	74½
5⅛	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
8	4½	..	Int Merc Marine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
54¼	44⅛	1	Int Nickel	51¾	49¾	51⅛	50⅜
3½	2¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
38⅜	23⅛	..	Int Pap&P pf	29⅞	29	29⅞	29⅝
36⅝	19¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	33½	33½	33½	35½
63½	26¼	1½	Int Salt	27	27	27	27
63½	47¼	2f	Int Shoe	52½	52	52	..
67	57¼	4	Int Silver pf	59	59	59	..
19½	13	..	Int Tel Tel	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	18¼
14½	12⅜	..	Interstate Dept S	14	14	14	14
88⅞	82	.7	Int'sta DS pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
19¼	15	.40e	Intertype Corp	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅞
			—J—				
129	94½	2	Johns Manville	119	119	119	122
126½	121¾	7	Johns Man pf	126	126	126	126¼
90½	78¼	..	Jones & L'lin pf	87¾	87¼	87¼	88
			—K—				
24	13	..	Kan C South	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
35⅞	19¼	1	Kan C South pf	34	34	34	34¾
21¼	17	1	Kaufmann D St	20½	20	20	19¾
32¾	21¼	.37½b	Kayser (J) & Co	31½	31¼	31½	31½
23	23	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	25½	25½	25½	26⅛
22½	14¾	.50f	Kelvinator Corp	22½	21⅜	22	21⅞
39	28¼	1	Kennecott Corp	39	38⅛	39	38⅝
97½	93½	.50b	Keystone Stl & W	92¾	92½	92¾	90½
7⅝	5	..	Kimberly Cl	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
43	36½	..	Kinney pf	41¼	41	41⅞	..
25½	23⅛	1	Kresge	24	23¾	23¾	23⅞
28	24½	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	24½	24¼	24¼	24½
			—L—				
33⅞	22½	..	Laclede Gas StL	28	28	28	28¼
9½	7⅞	..	Lane Bryant	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
26¾	22	2	Lambert Co	25½	25	25	25
16	13½	.50	Lee Rubber	15	14⅜	14½	15
20	15¾	..	Lehigh Portr Cem	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19½
120	106⅞	3½	Lehigh Val Cem pf	118⅝	118	118⅝	119
14⅞	12	1	Lehn & Fink	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
4	2¾	..	Lehigh Val oCal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14⅞	12⅜	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
14⅜	8½	..	Lehigh Val RR	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	14
99	98	3	Lehman Corp	99	98½	98½	98⅝
62⅜	42½	.60	Libbey-Owens-F	62⅜	62¼	62½	62¾
28⅛	23⅜	..	Life Saver	28½	28½	28½	28½
39½	39	..	Lima Loco Wks	38	35¾	35¾	36
101	100½	..	Liggett & Myers	100	100	100	99½
40⅝	40	..	Liquid Carbonic	40	40	40	40½
102½	102½	4f	Liggett & My B	102½	102½	102½	102½
49⅞	49½	..	Loew's Inc	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½
105	105	..	Loews pf	105	105	105	105
10⅜	10	..	Libby McN & L	10¾	10	10¼	10⅛
2⅞	2¾	..	Loft Inc	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¼	5⅞	..	Long Bell Lum A	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6
23	22¼	1.20	Lorillard Co	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
15	13	..	Louisiana OR pf	15	15	15	15
24¼	20¼	1½	Louisville G&E A	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21½
33	24⅛	.25b	Ludlum Steel	31⅜	31	31⅛	32
			—M—				
36¾	27⅜	1	Mack Trucks	35	34¼	35	34¾
49¾	45	3	Macy (RH) & Co	47⅝	47	47⅝	47⅛
12	8¾	.60	Madison Sq Gar	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
42	34½	2	Magma Copper	41	40½	41	40⅝
3	1⅝	..	Manati Sugar (h)	3	3	3	3
14⅛	7¼	..	Manati Sugar pf (h)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
29⅜	19¾	..	Man Ely mg (h)	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20¼
21¼	17⅝	.60	Man Shirt	21¼	21	21	21⅜
5¼	2½	..	Maracaibo Oil	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
10⅜	9¼	.40	Marine Mid	10¼	9¾	10¼	9½
2	1⅞	..	Market St Ry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4¼	2½	..	Market St Ry 2pf	3½	3⅜	3½	3¾
26	18¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	22½	22¼	22½	22
19⅛	11⅛	..	Marshall Field	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅝
12	8	..	Martin Parry	10⅜	10	10	10⅜
36	30	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	35⅞	35	35⅝	35
63½	46¾	2f	Mead Corp pf	49	49	49	49⅞
21½	16¾	1.50g	Mesta	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
32¼	29	2	McCall Corp	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
14⅜	12⅝	..	McCrory Sto (h)	15¼	14¼	15¼	14¼
14⅜	12⅛	..	McCrory B (h)	15	14⅛	15	14¼
110	108	..	McCrorz pf (h)	113¾	112¾	113¾	110
11⅛	9¼	..	McKesson & R	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
44	37¾	2	McKesson & R ppf N	43⅜	43¾	43¾	43¼
49⅜	40	2	McIntyre Porcu	43	42¾	43	43
16¼	12¾	..	Mead Corp	16¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
107	4M		McKeesport Tin	110½	110½	110½	110
14⅜	12¼	..	McLellan Sto (h)	14¼	14	14	13¾
8	3	..	Melville Shoe	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅜
37	31½	1.60	Merch & M T	37	37	37	37
50	40⅝	2	Mesta Mach	48¾	48⅝	48¾	48½
10⅜	7⅝	..	Mengel Co	10¼	10	10¼	10⅛
9⅝	6¼	..	Miami Cop	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
20	19⅝	.40	Mid-Cont Pet	20	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
40½	30	.35b	Midland Steel	40½	30	39½	39⅝
118	116	6	Midland Stl pf	118½	116	118½	118⅜
10⅝	6¾	..	Min Moline	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
16¾	9¼	..	Min & Stl. (h)	14	13	14	13⅞
25½	17½	..	Mission Corp	24	24	24	24
8	5½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
25¾	14½	..	Mo K&T pf	23½	22¾	22¾	23½
3	2¼	..	Mo Pacific (h)	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
7⅜	5¼	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
27¾	26½	1	Mohawk Carpet	27¾	26⅝	27¼	26⅝
107	89½	1f	Monsanto Chem	103	103	103	103
43⅝	38⅜	.20b	Montgom Ward	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	42½
2	1⅝	..	Mother Lode	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
27⅞	23½	2	Motor Products	26	25	25	26⅝
31⅝	21⅝	.50	Motor Wheel	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
17¼	14½	..	Mullins Mfg	17	16¾	16¾	17
11	7⅞	1b	Munsingwear	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅞
22¾	17½	..	Murray Body	22¼	21½	21⅝	22¼
48½	43	2	Myers & Bro	50	49⅞	49⅞	48½
			—N—				
21⅞	17¾	1	Nash Motors	20¾	20½	20⅝	20⅞
28⅜	22⅜	..	Nash Chati StL	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
17½	13⅜	6	Nat Acme	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
15¼	12⅜	..	Natl Avia Corp	15½	14⅝	15½	14⅜
38¾	32¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅜
30	21½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	29⅞	29	29½	29⅝
25¼	21¼	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	25⅛	24½	25	24⅜
112⅝	108½	7	Nat Dairy pf A	109⅛	109½	109½	109½
14	10⅞	..	Nat Dept Stores n	14½	14	14⅜	13⅞
33⅜	28½	2	Nat Dist Prod	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	33
294	204	5	Nat Lead	285	283½	285	..
14⅞	9¾	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	11¼	11	11	11
3	⅞	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	2	2	2	1⅞
1½	⅞	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
75	65	1½	Nat Steel	68¾	65¾	68¾	65½
32⅝	19⅞	..	Nat Supply	21⅞	21	21	31
93	74½	..	Nat Supply pf	88⅞	88½	88¼	89
11⅞	9½	.60	Nat Tea	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜
13¼	11¼	.80f	Natomas Co	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
113⅜	111	7	Newberry Co pf	112½	112½	112½	113
13¾	9⅞	..	Newport Indus	13½	12⅝	13	13½
42	32½	..	NY Air Brake	41¾	41	41	41⅞
40½	27⅞	..	NY Central	38¼	37½	37¾	38½
35½	17¾	..	NY Dk & StL	33¾	33½	33¾	34½
63	36½	..	NY C & StL pf	62¾	62¼	62½	63
2¼	1	..	NY Investors (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅝	4½	..	NY NH & H (h)	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4¾
14½	8⅝	..	NY NH & H pf (h)	12½	11¾	11¾	11⅝
7½	5¼	..	NY Ont & W	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
5½	2¾	..	NY Rys sta pf (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
13⅜	12⅜	..	NY Shipbldg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
73½	65	..	NY Shipbldg pf	69	68¼	69	67¾
32⅜	25½	1	North American	28¼	27⅞	27¾	28½
9⅛	6⅝	..	No Am Aviation	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
101½	98	6	No Am Edison pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	100½
12½	4¼	..	No Ger Lloyd	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
36¾	24⅛	..	Northern Pacific	33¼	31½	32⅝	33¼
4½	2	..	Norwalk Tire	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
30	23	..	Norwalk Tire pf	31½	30¼	31	29¾
			—O—				
17½	13½	.30	Ohio Oil	16⅜	16	16⅜	16½
41	24⅝	..	Oliver Farm Eq	39½	39	39	40¼
24⅛	18⅜	..	Omnibus	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22
11¼	9¼	..	Oppenheim Col	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅞
32¾	24½	.60	Otis Elevator	31½	31	31	31½
132	123	6	Otis Elev pf	132¾	132¾	132¾	132
20¾	15½	..	Otis Steel	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19⅝
95¼	87	..	Otis Steel ppf	94	94	94	..
163½	128	5	Owens Ill Glass	162	162	162	163½
			—P—				
9¾	3½	..	Pacific Coast	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
17	9½	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	14½	14½	14½	15
9¾	4¼	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	9	9	9	..
17¾	14	.25e	Pac Amer F	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
37¾	30¾	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	35½	34¾	34¾	35½
56⅞	50½	2.40	Pacific Lighting	54	54	54	54¼
130	118	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	129

Business and Industry • # British More Fully Converted to Managed Currency Than Ever • Commerce and Finance

Netherlands Sees No Advantage In Devaluing Florin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Shrinkage of international trade, due to trade barriers has forced the Netherlands' exports down from 2,000,000,000 florins ($1,330,0000,000) in 1929 to 675,000,000 florins in 1935.

A decreasing number of critics of the Netherlands Government is still advocating depreciation of the florin as a means to regain prosperity. They claim that the florin is too "expensive," that consequently prices are too high and that the Netherlands therefore cannot compete on the world market.

Devaluation, the Government and the leaders of finance here contend, would fail. For, they point out, even if it were true that Netherland products and services at the present rate of exchange were too high in price, a depreciation of the currency could not remedy this. For no increased exports would be possible, since other countries would immediately put up higher trade barriers to keep out larger Netherland exports.

Still Opposes Devaluation

Moreover, it is held, the Netherlands, which imports more than it exports, would have to pay higher prices for this import which would lead to higher prices at home. So the situation would ultimately be the same or worse than before, because the confidence in the Netherland currency would have received a severe blow.

That is the reason why the Government is opposed to currency experiments and prefers to take the longer and much more difficult course of adjusting prices to world market level through reduction of costs and wages.

Moreover, the process of adjustment has proceeded already quite a distance. The level of the wholesale price, for instance, in the Netherlands in 1935 was 61.5 per cent of that for the period 1926-1930. If one realizes that both sterling and dollars have depreciated to about 60 per cent of their original value, it is clear that the process of adjustment in the Netherlands has succeeded to a considerable extent. The index number of wholesale prices for foodstuffs in 1935 reached the bottom level of 65.4 per cent, that of raw materials 43 per cent, and that for finished products 66.6 per cent of the 1926-1930 level.

Confidence in Florin

Evidence of the soundness of the Netherlands Government policy is seen in the restored confidence in the florin. The gold stocks of the Netherlands Bank have continued to accrue so that the coverage now amounts to about 80 per cent, the legal coverage needed being only 40 per cent. The bank rate in three months' was lowered from 6 per cent to 3 per cent. The recent 4 per cent Government loan of 104,000,000 florin issued at 99 per cent in a period of great international instability was a complete success.

The Netherlands Government sees a change in the world attitude toward protectionism. Several new commercial treaties have been concluded recently. New negotiations are under way with Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Ministers of Agriculture and of Industry and Trade recently toured through Scandinavia and Poland to prepare negotiations and study conditions.

Netherlands bulb growers, following the recent Netherlands-American commercial treaty, are plucking up heart again and some 100 representatives of the big Netherland bulb growers' and exporters' firms are now at work in the United States in an effort to regain the territory lost through prohibitive duties.

Gillette Upheld by Higher Court in Patent Suit

PHILADELPHIA, March 7 (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing a District Court ruling, upheld the Gillette Safety Razor Company in a patent suit against the Essex Razor Blade Corporation.

District Judge William Clark, of Newark, N. J., ruled several months ago that the notches at the corner of the blade, which fit posts on the razor, was not a patentable feature and that the Gillette patent was therefore invalid.

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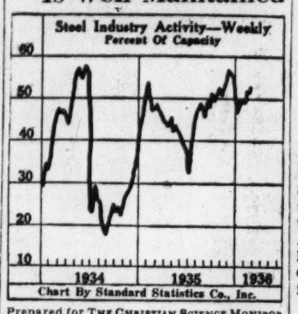

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The increased demand for equipment and rails by the railroads has been one of the chief supports to the recent level of steel activity.

Despite sharply curtailed buying by the automobile trade, steel ingot production has been well maintained, and it is now indicated that mill operations for February at least equaled, and perhaps exceeded the 51 per cent January rate by a small margin.

The trade looks for steel activity to improve steadily over the next month or two, with peak operations this spring of close to 60 per cent of capacity.

Air Force Seeks £39,000,000 More Of British Funds

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Viscount Swinton, British Secretary for Air, announced today that Parliament will be asked to vote £39,000,000 to operate the United Kingdom air force in 1936.

The estimate of air requirements was £13,015,000 greater than the 1935 appropriation and was greater proportionately than increases to be asked by the army and navy.

Estimates released by the three branches of defense on, successive days disclosed combined demands upon Parliament for £158,211,000, representing an increase of £27,071,000 over last year.

Memoranda accompanying the estimates stressed that they were exclusive of requests to be made later for funds to accomplish a vast program of expansion announced earlier in the week in a Government "white paper" report.

The Air Secretary said his estimates provide for completion of 1500 first line aircraft in 123 squadrons and for raising the personnel to 50,000 officers and men.

In his covering statement, Viscount Swinton explained the increase was "necessary to finance further stages of the expansion scheme which is due to be substantially completed by the end of the financial year, 1936." He referred to the program of enlargement intimated last May.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-fifth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property, if acquired after Feb. 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase prior to that date, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

o o o

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonably consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate), whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

o o o

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed, but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable for the purpose for which constructed.

o o o

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to a depreciation allowance.

o o o

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost of other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

Pacific Eastern Assets Increase $11,014,359

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7—Net assets of the Pacific Eastern Corporation and its subsidiaries, tht American Company and the Pacific American Company, Ltd., totaled $36,311,082 on Dec. 31, equivalent to $6.49 a share on the capital stock outstanding on that date, compared with $25,296,723, or $4.44 a share on Dec. 31, 1934. The company is an investment trust controlled by the Atlas Corporation.

The corporation's investment on Dec. 31, 1935, in American Trust Company, Mercantile American Realty Company and Mercantile Mortgage Company, two-thirds of which was sold last month to a group of investment bankers in San Francisco, was carried at $16,000,000.

Alberta System Of Retail Codes Actively Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., March 6—The imposition of retail codes in Alberta under the Social Credit system is considerably nearer to realization, as the delegates at the annual convention of Alberta Retail Merchants' Association meeting in Edmonton heard plans for the establishment of a Master Code System to come into effect on April 1.

E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry in the provincial government, told the convention that the code system would be put into effect regardless of opposition, as it was the first step in establishing the just price plan of the Social Credit formula.

Mr. Manning's definition of "just price" is "a price that gives a fair profit on production, that is just to the producer and just to the consumer."

All Must Co-operate

The Government, said Mr. Manning, is determined that all merchants and business firms must cooperate in the code system and is planning to regulate business by having all firms licensed. Then, if a merchant or business firm refuses to co-operate in the code system, he will be warned. Should he fail to heed this warning, the Alberta Government will revoke his license to do business.

Mr. Manning stated the Government had no intention of going off "half-cocked" on any scheme that would upset the vitally important business structure of the Province and would not bring in any fanatical or foolish scheme that would injure business. While the codes must be entirely practicable, with nobody permitted to take an exorbitant profit on any goods, yet Mr. Manning said that for the present there was no intention of the Government setting a definite price for every article sold. The convention of retail dealers voted almost unanimous approval of the Retail Merchants Code as submitted to them.

NRA Ruled Out

Opposition to the establishment of the code system is being voiced by the Edmonton Tax Research Bureau which claims that the whole purport of the code is to raise prices on commodities in order that the Social Credit Government may tax the merchant on his excess profits and so pay Social Credit dividends. The spokesman of this organization, F. S. Wright, states that the NRA which the Alberta Code resembles, has been declared illegal in the United States by the Supreme Court and that the Dominion Combines Act applies to any form of restraint of trade in Canada regardless of what the province may attempt.

Mr. Wright said: "What difference can it make to the consumer if he does get $25 a month dividend and is soaked higher prices for the necessities of life. The upshot will be that with costs of administration and other charges, he will be lucky if his $25 a month dividend doesn't cost him $50 a month or more."

Thinks Copper Never Will Top 10c Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 7—The world price of copper will probably never again be over 10 cents a pound, so rich and so easily mined are the great copper properties in Northern Rhodesia, near the border of the Belgian Congo, according to T. W. Warden, Canadian mining engineer who arrived here after five years of service in Africa.

The Canadian copper mines which are now operating are doing so because gold or zinc is being extracted at the same time as copper. Hence they can compete with the Northern Rhodesia mines, United States mines, he said, are definitely out of the running. In future it will be Africa, Canada and Chile which will supply the world's copper.

While the present low price of copper has not affected the Rhodesian mines, it has entirely closed down the almost equally great Katanga mines where thousands of natives formerly labored, in the Belgian Congo. Elizabethville, once a prosperous city there, is now a "ghost town."

"Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa are undergoing a mild boom," stated Mr. Warden. "Wealth at the rate of $400,000,000 a year is being produced from the South African gold mines, and that alone gives everybody money," he said.

Charlotte, N. C., Has Gold Mine in Full Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7—How many modern American cities can boast of a gold mine, in full operation, within a mile of the post office? Charlotte, N. C., can.

About 110 years ago, what is known as the Rudisill mine, was opened. Some years later, operations ceased, but this was not until after the mine had yielded ore worth $1,800,000. During this period, Charlotte was one of the chief gold mining and minting centers of the United States.

Today the Rudisill mine is in full operation. It is located on "Mint" Street, which leads directly to and was named for the old mint where gold dollars rolled out nearly a century ago. Many of these dollars are still in existence as keepsakes. They can be identified by the "C" mint sign, each bears and some of them are very valuable.

Charlotte's gold mine now is being operated by a company headed by W. S. Lee Jr., president, and W. A. White, vice-president and general manager. The value of the output is around $400 a day. The pay "dirt" is worth $9 a ton.

American Ice Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—American Ice Company and subsidiaries, operating in the East, report 1935 net profit of $30,108, equal to 21 cents a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock compared with $483,779, or $3.39 a share on the preferred in 1934.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

From time to time France and the countries on the gold standard have appealed to England for a restoration of international stability on the gold standard, and each appeal has met with a polite but complete refusal. The French say that they are still in depression because England stole a march on them by devaluing; they forget their own postwar devaluation and charge England with unfair competition. The English say that France is depressed because she is still pursuing the same deflationary policies which increased America's depression in 1930. There are signs recently that France may be coming round to Britain's view.

The English attitude must be understood against the background of English experience since the war. In 1925 we returned to the gold standard at the prewar parity. Although the prewar gold standard was as solid as the Victorian era itself, and wore a halo of moral righteousness, many industrialists and economists protested against its restoration in 1925 at the old parity; they said it would re-enter England in the world economic stakes with an enormous handicap. The decision was taken partly because we thought prestige demanded it, partly because the bankers wanted it, partly because we were afraid that if we stayed off gold the British Dominions would tie themselves on to the dollar. The political argument was the determining factor, but even the economist, John Maynard Keynes, thought at the last that there was a fair chance that the old standard might work once more.

Converted to Managed Currency

For six years we had a gold standard and at the end of this period relative depression. In 1931, we left the standard, once again in spite of the repeated warnings of bankers, economists, churchmen and politicians; indeed, the election of 1931 was fought to preserve the gold standard against imagined "socialist" attack. Yet since the standard was abandoned in 1931 we have made substantial economic recovery.

The English public who think about the matter at all believe that to maintain recovery we must stay off the standard. They argue that on the standard Britain must be prepared to sacrifice her domestic industries for the sake of maintaining stable exchange rates. They maintain, as did President Roosevelt in 1933, that domestic recovery and stability must be put first, and foreign exchanges second. To the man in the street this appears to be a permanent truth dearly bought by the bitter experience of 1925 to 1931. He is content to rely on the managed money system controlled by the Bank of England, although sometimes he thinks the controlling ought to be done by the government Treasury. Unlike the Frenchman, he has no experience of a money crisis which would make him want to hoard gold in distrust of paper money; indeed, gold has passed out of his everyday experience, and he never even tries to reassure himself with the theory that somewhere or other the country has "adequate" reserves of gold for use in emergency.

In the Englishman's monetary experience, gold has become merely a means of settling international payments, a process with which he has no personal contact, and which seems completely unreal to him when he hears that such payments are frequently made just by putting a label on the gold without ever shipping it from one country to another. And unlike the American, the Englishman of today has no memory of bank failures to give him nightmare fears that his bank deposit may vanish overnight as a bank fails and closes its doors.

Chamberlain's Attitude

Among the Englishmen who think much like this must be reckoned one who is particularly important: Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. In his day he defended the gold standard with the best of us; now he opposes it just as stubbornly. His ideas are hard come by, but he hangs on to them tenaciously, and he has most of England with him. When the rest of the world has gotten into step with the sterling system he will think about linking up with it again, but not before. Mr. Chamberlain's ideas may become more important than ever if he succeeds Mr. Baldwin as Prime Minister.

As the Englishman looks around the world with Mr. Chamberlain he finds all his arguments justified. A great many countries have followed England off gold, and have prospered. France, Holland, and Switzerland stand stubbornly by gold and are depressed. Until recently Belgium suffered with them; she devalued last year and is recovering rapidly. Therefore the English have convinced themselves that the first essential to economic recovery, without which no international standard can be worked, is to heal the condition of the gold bloc countries.

Germany the Stumblingblock

The second condition for changing the present British attitude concerns Germany. Germany is nominally on the gold standard, but thanks to the financial tricks of Dr. Schacht, it is in fact on a multitude of standards. Dr. Schacht would be delighted to have everybody else devalue first and then join in with an undercutting devaluation which would amount to economic warfare. The English don't want this to happen, and therefore it is being suggested in London that they should encourage the French adjustment by promising co-operation and by supporting the level of the sterling-franc exchange, and at the same time the French and the British should tactfully inform Germany that economic war by her would be met by punitive reprisals.

But even if all this were to happen according to plan, the British will not easily be converted to anything like the rigidity of the old standard. They will demand a great many safety valves. It is commonly objected that international cooperation on monetary matters could not work without some rigid coupling link, like gold, because we have not sufficient skill. But the British are beginning to think that it takes just as much skill to work the gold standard as it would to work a managed international currency; and they are inclined to refuse to join in a gold system when the other members won't play the rules.

Just as the famous Hoare-Laval peace proposal undermined American confidence in England's sincerity in support of the League of Nations, so the American silver policy undermined British confidence in America's ability to work an international monetary standard. The silver policy was pursued, in British opinion, in ruthless disregard of the financial and economic interests of the countries toward which the President professed the relationship of the Good Neighbor; it was a policy, it is felt, begotten by financial ignorance out of political and economic greed.

That, I suggest, is the explanation of Mr. Chamberlain's new "holier than thou" attitude when America suggests that Britain should once again tie up her monetary system to gold.

Goodyear Ordered to Stop Tire Price Discrimination

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission today ordered the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, to "cease and desist" from discriminating in price between Sears Roebuck and Company and Goodyear's retail dealer customers for automobile tires.

The company is ordered to stop selling the tires to Sears Roebuck "at net realized prices which are lower than the net realized prices at which the said respondent (Goodyear) sells the same sizes of tires of comparable grade and quality to individual tire dealers or other purchasers."

At present, Goodyear has a contract with Sears Roebuck expiring in 1942 which, the commission has alleged, gives that company benefits that have resulted in the destruction of small retail dealers to whom the purported special discount has not been available.

Goodyear was directed to file with the commission within 30 days a written report stating in detail the manner in which the order will be "complied with and conformed to."

Denmark Drafts Plan For Motor-Road Network

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—A network of new fast motor roads is under consideration here. They would be built on the same lines as Italian autostrada, with cross traffic carried over on bridges and as few side roads as possible.

The plans follow the resurfacing of the majorty of Danish main roads begun in 1920 and now practically completed. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, Denmark is among the European countries possessing the greatest number of motor vehicles. The last census, taken in September, 1935, shows one motor vehicle to every 22 of the inhabitants. There is one car to every 28 persons and one motorcycle to every 138.

State, Municipal Financing Down

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week by 55 municipalities totals only $14,121,795, compared with the revised total of $28,519,775 for the past week, it was announced by "The Daily Bond Buyer." The weekly average for the year to date stands at $25,894,498.

Mosehauer Is Optimistic Over the Copper Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A steady improvement abroad in the statistical position of copper, reflecting in part last year's heavy consumption, was reported by Edward Mosehauer, vice-president of the Anaconda Sales Company. Mr. Mosehauer has just arrived from Europe.

He said that underlying the general optimism in copper circles abroad was rearmament and the general mechanization of armies as well as a general expansion in the electrical industry throughout Europe.

Domestic sales of copper in February have been estimated at 79,315 tons, the largest for a month since last September. The price yesterday was 9.25 to 9.50 cents a pound. Sales abroad were at the equivalent of 8.925 to 8.975 cents a pound, c. i. f., the European base ports.

ICC Told No Traffic Loss Due to Freight Rate Rise

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission was told that emergency increases on railroad freight shipments have not resulted in any substantial diversion of traffic to motortrucks.

Class 1 railroads are seeking indefinite extension of the increases, estimated to yield $104,500,000 additional revenue annually, on rates which are scheduled to expire July 1.

E. B. Boyd, of Chicago, chairman of the Western Trunk Line freight committee, said he thought the increases had "been fairly adjusted."

Depositor Corp. Purchased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lord, Abbett & Co. announces that through the purchase of the Depositor Corporation, control has been assumed of Trustee Standard Investment Shares, Series C and D, a fixed trust organized in 1930. The more than $3,000,000 of assets in the two series place a total of over $13,000,000 under the supervision of Lord, Abbett & Co., Inc., who formed their first trust, American Business Shares, in 1932, and in the same year took over Major Corporation Shares. In 1933, Standard All-American Shares were added; in 1934, Affiliated Fund, Inc., and in 1935, Twentieth Century Fixed Shares and Super Corporations of America, Inc.

Maine Central Deficit

PORTLAND, Maine—A deficit of $117,884.84 was reported by the Maine Central Railroad for January in figures made public at the general offices of the road here. This compares with a deficit of $187,319.94, after fixed charges, reported in January of last year.

Building Gain Helps Recovery In Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Continued and steady progress throughout Australia is recorded for 1935 in the January issue of the Economic News, published by the Queensland Bureau of Industry. Business recovery achieved considerable momentum, the report said, and the decline in the volume of exports was compensated by better prices overseas. The dominating influence has been the restoration of business confidence.

It is impossible to separate the effects of natural recovery from the effects of a generous credit policy and public spending on employment works, states the bulletin, "but the achievement is remarkable. Credit policy is reflected in a high level of bank current deposits, and the effects of public spending are general."

Severe Drought Broken

The new year opened with good prices for wheat and a further improvement in the price of wool. Certainly the next important stimulus must come from oversea prices, the bulletin says. Although the limit of purely internal recovery is indefinable, each increment is now becoming more difficult.

The lowest points in Queensland's general prosperity were recorded in 1931, and to date the recovery made is estimated at 15 per cent.

The most important event during the year was the breaking of the drought by the extraordinary rains which fell in June and July. These winter rains sustained the pastoral industries until the summer rains. The season generally has been rather dry but the new year brought substantial relief.

Advance in Building

The most conspicuous advances have been made in building. Brisbane municipal permits covered values in 1935 which were 58 per cent greater than those in 1934, and more than double those of 1933. In 1934 more than 3000 men were added to those previously employed, and in 1935 another 3000, in round numbers. Arrears of house-building are being overtaken.

The financial year, 1934-5, recorded a notable increase in imports, both from oversea and from other states, motor vehicles being conspicuous. Queensland purchases from oversea increased by £2,000,000, but these included arrears.

The test of social prosperity is employment, and the simplest criterion of employment in Queensland is the flat-rate contributions to unemployment insurance. The total of these contributions in 1934 was £319,680, and in 1935, £350,103. This is an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

Eastern Gas Files $75,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A proposal to issue $75,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds to retire several outstanding issues of subsidiary companies was filed with the Securities Commission yesterday by Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates of Boston.

Among the securities to be redeemed were: $23,352,160 of 5 per cent bonds due 1955 of Massachusetts gas companies; $16,057,650 of 5.5 per cent 20-year bonds of Massachusetts gas companies; $11,025,000 5 per cent 20-year bonds of Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

Another $6,000,000 would be used to acquire from Koppers Gas and Coke Company, an affiliate, the outstanding minority interest in Koppers Coal and Transportation Company, and, to purchase from the coke company its holding of Philadelphia Coke Company bonds, $1,933,750.

Pennsylvania Railroad Builds New Streamlined Passenger Locomotive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—America's latest contribution to the field of railway equipment—a new streamlined passenger locomotive of striking design—has been built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now being prepared for public exhibition before it is placed in regular service.

Carefully modeled after exhaustive aerodynamic tests had been made in the wind-tunnel laboratory of New York University, the new locomotive was completed recently in the railroad's Altoona, Penna., shops, the company announces. Coupled to a tender, it is 95 feet long and weighs approximately 315 tons.

Prominent among the new features incorporated in the locomotive is a device resembling an airplane wing which deflects smoke upward to clear the entire train from fumes and cinders.

Streamlining starts from the pilot and a round "nose" at the front of the boiler and extends back below the plane of the smoke deflector in long sweeping lines to the cab. The streamlines then continue to include the tender, so that engine and tender resemble a single unit.

"The new engine is intended for high-speed through passenger service," the announcement said. "At a speed of 60 miles an hour, it shows a reduction of more than one third in wind resistance. At maximum speeds, this is equivalent to a saving of 300 horse-power."

Dark bronze was adopted for the color of the locomotive and tender, with numerals and letters applied in gold. Hand rails above the running boards at the sides and front are of polished stainless steel, and polished stainless steel strips have been applied to the boiler and along the sides to accentuate the streamlined effect.

Railroad engineers said the new locomotive had a "4-6-2" wheel arrangement, meaning that it had four wheels in front, six driving wheels, and a two-wheeled truck in the rear. The driving wheels are 80 inches in diameter.

Federal Credit Union Members Save $2,008,000

WASHINGTON, March 7—Savings of members of federal credit unions chartered under the Act of Congress of June 1934 totaled $2,008,000 to the end of the last quarter of 1935, states C. R. Orchard, director of the Federal Credit Union Section. The figures are from the quarterly reports of 732 of the 1080 federal credit unions now in operation.

"Making loans from their members' savings, these new thrift and loan co-operatives, composed primarily of industrial employees, lent over $3,228,000 in the 15 months prior to Dec. 31, 1935," Director Orchard stated. "The average-size loan during the period was $62."

He said that membership increased 46 per cent during the fourth quarter to 113,000 and savings increased nearly 60 per cent. The amount of loans made in the three months ending December 31 was about as large as the entire amount loaned during the preceding year, he added.

Auto Employment Best Except for '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 7

PRODUCTION of automobiles in 1935 gave work to a higher average number of persons than in any preceding year except 1929, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The employment total for the year just past came within 10,000 men of equaling the 1929 all-time record of 447,000 workers.

This occurred despite the fact that the 1935 output was still 1,250,000 cars below the 1929 mark.

"Comparison with the industry's second best year, 1928, accentuates this showing," the report declared. "Average employment that year was 435,000 workers by comparison with 1935's figure of 438,000 employees, but its production was 4,359,000 motor vehicles, or 350,000 greater than last year's output of 4,009,000 units.

"A further indication of improvement is shown in the fact that in 1934 average monthly employment dropped below 400,000 workers in eight months, while in 1935, only two months showed fewer than 400,000 employees, and only four months, all told, broke as low as 430,000 employees."

British Timber Prices Holding To Higher Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The firmer tone which it was prophesied the timber trade in this country would take during 1936 has been evinced by the remarkable demand which met the circulation of Russian stock notes and price lists recently.

Notwithstanding the fact that prices were well up on last year, and that Timber Distributors, Ltd., the company which in previous years had guaranteed the sale of Russian goods and more or less maintained prices, was not operating, practically all the goods available for f. o. w shipment were sold immediately.

This may be a result of the timber convention which was held last year, the upshot of which was an agreement between Sweden, Finland, Russia (for the first time), and Poland, to limit production and export not only to this country, but to all the European markets.

With supply more in line with demand, it is expected with reason that prices will at least hold at their present level. In 1935 there was the astonishing spectacle of a greater demand for timber than ever evoking falling prices, owing to increased production.

With the America and Japanese markets again open to Canada, there is every justification for expecting that the ruling prices will be maintained for East Coast Spruce, though whether Douglas Fir will continue to sell at its present comparatively high level remains to be seen. Taken all round, prospects for importers are considered bright.

Carloadings Have Good Gain in Week

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 673,123 cars.

This was an increase of 88,411 cars, or 14.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 68,792, or 11.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 67,406 or 11.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Homestake Mining Earns Net of $32.43 Share in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Consolidated net profit of the Homestake Mining Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, certified by independent auditors, is reported at $8,144,523 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $32.43 a share on 251,160 shares of capital stock.

Heretofore Homestake's financial reports have not been stated either as being independently audited or consolidated. However principles of operation and accounting maintained in prior years were unchanged in 1935.

Net profit for year 1934 was $7,104,342 equal to $28.28 a share on above number of shares.

Weakness in Grain Market Develops At End of Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 7—The wheat market developed considerable weakness late in the week, due to estimates of the winter wheat crop and of farm stocks which were considered bearish, and to an easier tendency in cash prices in the southwest. The fact that bullish features have not appealed to the public also discouraged holders, and many of the latter lost their patience and unloaded.

For a time earlier in the week the May wheat had shown signs of coming to life to some extent at least, and went to a premium of 11c over the July. The buying demand faded out on the rallies, however, and from the top there was a decline of 2¾ for the May.

Private crop estimates of the winter wheat yield ranged from 500,000,000 to 565,000,000 bushels, and farm stocks were placed from 118,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels. One estimate placed country mill and elevator at 70,000,000 bushels against 76,000,000 bushels a year ago.

The weather in the West and Southwest was fair all the week, promised rains failing to materialize, and this resulted in some buying support for July and September, but these months also were weak in the latter part of the week.

Indications are for another substantial decrease in visible stocks, following a decrease of 3,056,000 bushel last week. Total visible stocks are now the smallest at this time since 1927.

In foreign markets the pressure to sell Australian wheat is letting up a little. For some time the Australian wheat has dominated the European markets. Later on the light Argentine supplies will be felt keenly on the other side, and undoubtedly will throw a bigger demand to Canada.

Weather and crop conditions in Europe have been unfavorable, and current reports suggest a yield below domestic requirements in France. A larger acreage of spring wheat is forecast for Russia.

In corn there was a firm tone for a time, but buying did not follow the bulges to any extent, and with the late setback in wheat the other grains also weakened. Private estimates of farm reserves ranged from 880,000,000 to 1,012,000,000 bushels compared to about 540,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Oats and rye reacted from prices made early in the week. Trade in general in these grains has been light. Provisions have worked irregularly downward.

$60,344,000 Virginian Railway Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A banking group headed by Brown Harriman & Company, Inc., is offering $60,344,000 first lien and refunding mortgage, series A, 3¾ per cent bonds of the Virginian Railway Company, due March 1, 1966, the largest railroad refunding issue offered the public in the last five years.

The price at which the bonds are offered is 102½ and accrued interest to date of delivery. Associated with Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., in the offering are White, Weld & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., Kuhn Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Kidder Peabody & Co., Mellon Securities Company, Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and others.

Proceeds from the sale of the first lien and refunding mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds will be used to provide in part for the redemption on May 1 at 110 and accrued interest of $55,344,000 principal amount of first mortgage 50-year 5 per cent series A gold bonds, due May 1, 1962, and $5,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage 50-year 4½ per cent series B gold bonds, due on the same date and redeemable at 102½ and accrued interest.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Twenty-one States In Conference On Transient Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 6—Representatives of the Federal Government and of the public welfare departments and the emergency relief organizations of 21 states east of the Mississippi River are here today to see what they can do to relieve the plight of unemployed transients and at the same time protect the fiscal interests of their respective commonwealths. The meeting, which is under the auspices of the commission on interstate co-operation, will continue through tomorrow.

Confidence was voiced that some arrangement would be reached with regard to responsibility for the relief of thousands of persons who have moved from state to state during the depression, thereby sacrificing their residence status, making them ineligible for relief, irrespective of how desperate their need.

California Action

California's recent action forbidding entry into that State of persons without established means of support had brought the problem of care of transients strongly before the states and the meeting here was called by the executive group of the commissions on interstate co-operation of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to work out ways and means of handling the situation.

Interstate co-operation in handling the situation was urged by Haskell Jacobs, consultant on settlement of the New York State temporary relief administration, in an address on "The Legal Point of View," this afternoon.

"The termination of the federal transient program has necessarily caused the states to revert once more to the provisions of their own state laws in caring for those groups who have no legal settlement within the State, bringing in its wake all the problems prevalent prior to the federal program," he said.

"This means that some states will be unable to assist these nonsettled persons at all; others will grant only emergency relief, and still others will merely offer to return the clients to their place of settlement if they have one."

Mr. Jacobs reviewed proposals for handling the situation, characterizing the suggestion that all settlement laws be abolished and that persons in need be cared for wherever they may happen to be as "the most radical plan of them all."

"Ideally, this is undoubtedly the best answer to the problem," he said, "but unless, and until, the Federal Government takes over in entirety all relief activities in the country, there is little likelihood of this plan ever being effected.

Deeply Ingrained

"In the first place, the law of settlement, based on the philosophy of local responsibility, is too deeply ingrained in our local units of government to be uprooted without a very strong stimulus. As long as localities are paying any part of the bill for relief, they will probably insist upon retaining these legal residence restrictions.

"Also to be considered, is the fact that unless the Federal Government did assume the cost, certain centers of population would be excessively burdened because of their particular attractions. After all, it should be remembered that one of the original purposes of our settlement laws was to attempt, at least, to establish a somewhat equitable distribution of the financial costs of relief."

Mr. Jacobs held that uniform settlement laws would be one answer to the problem. This, he said, should include "an all-round plan of relief and care of all persons, both settled and nonsettled." He stressed that this had been the hope of many groups for years.

"Assuming the desirability of federal participation in our relief picture both for financial assistance to the states and to effect the uniformity desired," he continued, "there is another possibility which may be worth our examining.

"That is a program similar to, or to be included in, our federal social security act whereby allocations for general relief would be made to participating states, but only if certain conditions have first been complied with by the states, as is the policy in those fields covered in the present act. The conditions could include settlement provisions, so drawn up as to effect the uniformity desired, and plan for uniform responsibility for nonsettled persons."

Judge Richard Hartshorne of Newark, chairman of the New Jersey commission on interstate compacts, presided.

Relief Declared Intent Of New Deal Education

whether they would want to handle the problem alone.

"Co-operation, therefore, between relief agencies and educational agencies was imperatively necessary," he declared.

Concluding his letter, the President asked the N. E. A. head:

"Will you not accept my assurance that if and when the Federal Government enters into any program of federal participation in education where the sole, or even the primary, consideration is the advancement of the nation's educational system, it shall be my purpose to avoid all division of responsibility and to expect the educational agencies, federal, state and local, to have charge of such a program?"

Mexican President Bans Anti-Religious Campaigns

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 7 (AP)—President Cardenas, in a conference with schoolteachers of the state of Jalisco, has outlined the administration's policies in the controversy between church and state.

The President said his Government "will not provoke antireligious campaigns" and declared that former administrations had made the mistake of considering the religious problems as pre-eminent and subordinate to other aspects. Authorities throughout the country have been given strict orders, the President said, to fulfill constitutional regulations and laws governing religious worship.

Congress Hesitates On Pet Project Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

members of Congress considerably. They interpret Mr. Roosevelt's action as an indication that construction of Public Works Administration projects will continue next year whether Congress gives its consent or not. Especially aroused was Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who denounced the move as "a fine example of the anomalous situation arising out of the dual budget system."

Vandenberg's Views

"We are sinking money by executive decree into a project that cannot be finished without congressional sanction and contribution," he said. "The House has declined to furnish the funds; the Senate Appropriations Committee will act shortly, and, as matters now stand, there is no reason to anticipate congressional consent for this plan."

The Florida backers of the canal meanwhile made it known that they intend to ask the President to continue the project through the 1937 fiscal year as a work-relief undertaking if Congress fails to supply the money needed.

Congressional Fight Looms

A hard congressional fight on these two controversial projects and the principle involved is foreseen, although it appears likely that the necessary appropriations will be made before Congress adjourns.

The total amount needed for completion of Quoddy is set by army engineers at $27,732,000, and for the Florida ship canal at $138,000,000, but factions in each State assert that the total bill for each project will mount much higher.

To date, $5,220,000 of relief money has been allotted to the canal and $7,000,000 to Quoddy.

Gotham Silk's New Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A more than two thirds majority of the preferred stockholders of Gotham Silk Hosiery Company voted today to approve the company's plan to create and issue $2,141,000 15-year 5 per cent bonds, due in 1946, to retire a similar amount of 6 per cent bonds.

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CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alteration and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

BRAKES CARBURETORS IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231
Bus. Phone 2-5843
Res. 3-2381

MODERN CLEANERS
LAUNDRY
714 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Frances Jones, Proprietress
ALTERATIONS
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued)*

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street
Phone 21305

COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS

MRS. ERICSON Proprietress 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD MIAMI, FLA.

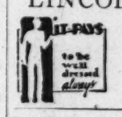
TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
features
Southland Fashions
for spring.
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
W. Concord, near

343 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

C. H. Langston Service
Specialized Carburetor, Starter, Generator and Ignition Service. General Repairing.
South Orange and Jackson Dial 3111
Complete One-Stop Service for All Cars.

Quality MEN'S WEAR
Fashion Park Suits, Stetson Hats
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
Johnson's MENS SHOP
30 S. ORANGE AVENUE
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 ★ 1936
VALUES!
—the greatest in 50 years
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.

Walk-Over

The Logical Place to Buy Your Shoes
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
64 N. Orange Ave.

PALM BEACH

Florence
BEAUTY SALON
Exclusive Marie Earle
Open Evenings
— "10 Years in Palm Beach" —
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828
Announcing Our Removal From
325 WORTH AVENUE
to
15 VIA MIZNER
Italian Wares, China, Glass, Tole, Candles, Flowers
FANNIE RUHSTADT, Inc.
Res. Phone 4883 PALM BEACH, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

The Commercial Salon
DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY
Shoe Dyeing a Specialty
304 DATURA ST. Phone 9185

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH *(Continued)*

QUALITY
MILK
AND CREAM
Also
Delicious
ICE CREAM
Fancy forms and special moulds for parties and all occasions. Packed in "Dry Ice" until needed for serving.
• • •
We take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the readers of the Monitor for the splendid support they have given us during the five years we have advertised in the paper. We consider it one of our best advertising mediums.
Try Our Vitamin D Milk
ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
PHONE 7175
456 Flamingo Drive
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Travel from Your Armchair
With a Round-the-World Ferrodyne
Stewart-Warner Radio
The Magic Dial
Takes you to Boston, London, Paris, Berlin, wherever you desire.
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Contractor *Dealer*

Southland Bakery
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.
House-to-House Service
PHONE 8366

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

LA MODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
240 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE

A Modern Department Store
Distinctive
Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor

WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

LOWREY'S
Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood.
346 Central Avenue

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Bellas Co
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St. Tampa, Fla.

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
112 EAST LAFAYETTE
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Corner Zack
Citizens Bank Building

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Walk 20 steps from Peachtree and save 20% on Cosmetics
CRAWFORD'S
86 Broad Street, N. W. Volunteer Bldg.

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma. 8478

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

Charles E. Shepard
Representative
INSURANCE and Annuities of all kinds
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
2020 RHODES HAVERTY BUILDING
PHONE WA. 3793

EARLY SPRING MODELS
Now on Display
ALSO REMODELING

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
NORRIS BUILDING

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
PAINTS WALLPAPER

Lucas
a Great Name in PAINTS
WALNUT 4185 72 BROAD, N. W.

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP
66 Years' Continuous Service
We Specialize in Whole Soles
PHONE 9277 119 COTTON AVE.

Snow's
DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
1 Bull Street
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Globe Shoe Company
19 East Broughton Street Phone 2-1929
MATRIX AND FLORSHEIM SHOES
Also STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Mail Orders Filled

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

SELECT MEATS
Delivered Your door
PEOPLES MARKET
U. R. JETER, *Manager*
MEATS—FISH PRODUCE
149 BROADWAY At Cherry Street
Phone 820 *Cash and Delivery*

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . , BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST CO., 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FLATS TO LET

FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MURREN
MODERN FLATS TO LET
Montana-House
Murren Switzerland

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

TEACHERS

MISS SUMMERS — Phonetics and English pronunciation; also lessons in spoken English to foreigners. 2, Craven Hill Gardens, London W 2

TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS Vicinity—House, 7 rooms, garage, all comforts, garden; frs. 1000 monthly; 15 minutes Paris by car. NEUBAUER, 91 Avenue Colbert, l'Abbaye-Livry-Garzan (S. & O.).

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

KLEIDER MANTEL u. KOSTUME
auch Umarbeitungen
in feinster Ausführung zu billigen Preisen
MARIE FREIER
VII Schottenfeldgasse 72/1/4
Tel. B 33-8-98
Gowns—Coats—Costumes

GRAPHISCHES FACHGESCHÄFT
EMIL LOHNER
VIII. Lerchenfelderstrasse 124/126
Fernsprecher A 24-3-81
Druckfarben - Maschinen
Graphische Bedarfsartikel
Agents for Art Printers.

ULRICH FRIES
beh. konz. Installationsbüro
für Elektrotechnik, Wasserleitungen
und sanitäre Einrichtungen
MAUER BEI WIEN Kirchengasse 9
Electricians Plumbers
Spezialist in Erzeugung sämtl. modernen Haar-Arbeiten, Toupet, Vorderkopffrisuren, Scheitein, Transformationen, Perücken für Herren und Damen, Zöpfe und Lockengestecke garantiert streng passend.
KARL POVSCHE
III. Erdbergstr. 119/1 Tel. B 57-2-28
HAIRDRESSERS
Sämtliche Schuhpflegemittel.
Schuhzugehör, Sohlen—u. Oberleder
LIPA KLEINSTERN
IX. Währingerstr. 24,
Eingang Thurngasse 1.
Boot-Laces, Polish, Shoe-Repairing

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 26-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

ASTRID L. ARNESEN
NEDRE SLOTSGATE 10
(Hotel Astoria's Gard)
KNITWEAR, UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturtegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING
SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm
BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

MIMOSA—*Florists*
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 11 70 92

If you are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver and plate, don't omit to call at our shops! Refer to this paper and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. Moberg Hans Moberg
Jeweller *Jeweller*
Västerlånggatan 73 Kungsholmsgatan 18

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

KAFFEBULLEN
Östermalmstorg 4
Cakes, Pastries, Bread, etc.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED

AKTIEBOLAGET
G. A. BERG
MÖBLER, TEXTILIER, ARMATUR
(Furniture) Kungsgatan 35

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Materials
Gebr. Hess Aarau
Furniture

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
DROGUERIE z. STERNENBERG
Drug Store
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 26.981

H. LEU
Horlogerie, Bijouterie,
Argenterie, Réparation
soignée
GUTERSTRASSE 207b (TELL PLATZ)
Watchmaker and Jeweller

ELEKTRO-GASS
Installationen, Reparaturen
Güterstrasse 151 Tel. 28.568
(Electrician)

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
UNTERE HEUBERG 12. TEL. 25.982
(Painter)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Buy Your Flowers
in Switzerland at
Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 Bubenbergplatz

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)
Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house
Tel. [illegible]

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

ALB. BAUER
Bäckerei (Baker)
Stauffacherstrasse 5 Berne
PUMPERNICKEL
in Paketen à Fr. -.50
stets frisch erhältlich im
MERKUR

CHR. Rüfenacht
always at your service
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
SPITALGASSE 17

BERGER - STALDER
Au Depart
BERN, SPITALGASSE 33
◆
The House for fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs.

SALON DE CORSET
L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

STATIONERY SHOP
J. Morgenthaler
◆
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science church

Märki
gegr. 1878
FURNITURE
Werner Märki
Bantigerstr.—Schosshalde

A. SIMON, *Cutler*
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—Radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Chapeaux Haute Mode
Emmy Horner
Ier Et. Marktgasse 31

Our Real
BISCOMES DE BERNE
(Haselnusskuchen)
CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
E. WENGER
BAHNHOFPLATZ 5

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier,
Butter and Käse
HOHEWEG 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

KARL RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs

WASCHEREI STEINER
GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

frieda brand
Handarbeiten . Waisenhausplatz 14.
(Handwork)
ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331
CHAPELLERIE
MODES
C. BURKHARDT
AARBERGERGASSE 63
OPPOSITE BAHNHOFPOST

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

BIEL

The Quality House
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced
Stoffe und Konfektion

Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

GYGAX FLOWER SHOPS
Kanalgasse 2 Bahnhofstrasse 14
Hotel Elite
Gardening: Stämpflistrasse 110

Salon special pour Dames
MLLE. M. BIGLER
Hairdresser
Rue de Nidau 28 Tel. 28.91

BRÜG BEI BIEL

CARREL & ROSSET
Möbelschreinerei
liefern nur Qualitätsware
Tel. 74.108 *(Cabinet-maker)*

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien,
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare.
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

LAUSANNE

Buy your silk or wool materials at
SILVAIN BLOCH
LAUSANNE
Always a big selection of new colourings and designs for day and evening wear and only the finest quality at the most reasonable prices.

LAUSANNE
Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties, Specialities
Maison fondée en 1858
Maillettaz S.A.
For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

NEUCHATEL

MELLES, R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 52.815
Retour de Paris.
Jolie sélection de modèles
(Milliners)

OLTEN

Soins de Beauté Elise Bock
Zimmerli
Beauty Parlour for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Florastr. 15

ST. GALLEN

Qualitäts-Waren!
Carpets
Vorlagen, Läufer
Decken
Teppichhaus
E. KRETZ
Poststrasse 17

Lingerie Elegante
Alfred Preisig & Co
First Class Knitted Goods
SCHONAUSTR. 73 TEL. 3392

MRS. GRAF-METTLER
NEUGASSE 2
CORSETS,
LINGERIE FINE
GROCERIES
Alle Lebensmittel
EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
Lämmlisbrunnstr, 48 Tel. 40.07

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

HANS AMMANN
Comestibles
Geflügel - Fisch
Neugasse 46 Tel. 171
(Provisions)

E. GRÜNENFELDER
beim Broderbrunnen
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Ready-Made Clothes and High-class Dress Materials
Moderate Prices
Household Articles
◆
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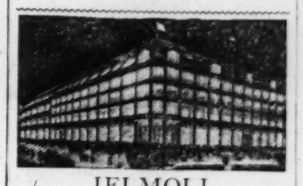

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ZÜRICH (Switzerland)
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue
Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.

Messler
LIMMATQUAI 52, Zurich.

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GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
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Select Choice

Druckarbeiten für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältigst
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Mercerie
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Wool for every need, thread, hosiery, gloves, novelties, ties. Large assortment of baby articles.

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Spitalgasse 10. Zürich I.
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MIDDLEMOSTS
Direct Importers of
LADIES' WEAR
76 St. George's Street
Where Quality Always Comes First
Every garment we stock bears just that stamp of individuality and registered label which goes to achieve the perfect fit, finish, and balance, and yet the prices impress themselves on you by virtue of their obvious reasonableness.
Our New Winter Range Is
NOW SHOWING

The Atlas Printing Works
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15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
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EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
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Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
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Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
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TELEPHONE 2-3577

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BRITISH MADE
REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive By Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

Ask Your Grocer For—
EUZOL
Made in Durban
Floor Polish
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil
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Factory at Jacobs. Phone Rossburgh 18

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
O. K. BAZAARS
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385 West Street Phone 4525

BUY:—
The Model Dairy
BREAD
13 VARIETIES PHONE 443

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TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors F. Stolp, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
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(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Monk)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
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Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central
THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
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Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber
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Graphite for Graniolithic. Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
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(2nd Floor)
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Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
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A Place for Quiet Rest and Study
Week-end parties catered for
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of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality — For Value

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN — PORT ELIZABETH

Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK, and VON BRANDIS STREETS
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Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
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NEW, SILENT
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ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL ELECTRIC STOVES
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JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Fanny Farmer's Tea Room
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street

"Fanny"

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for
GIFTS
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HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

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(Pty) Ltd.
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Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

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We Sell the Best Makes in Hosiery
HOLEPROOF, KAYSER MORLEYS, WOLSEY
Also
TWILFIT and FORMFIT CORSETS

IRELAND'S
Ireland & Co., Ltd., Maritzburg

UNION CASH MEAT MARKET
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Prime Beef
Mutton, Pork, etc.
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
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'SWAN' PENS Stationers, Booksellers, Printers
227 Church St. Phone 3180

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R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P O Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department, Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and o/a paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Kondoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

Union of South Africa

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High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work Our Speciality
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Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
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LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week, or month on application

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS
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TOOLS for all Trades The Farm & Home
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REAL ESTATE
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Farms, Stock
Regular Weekly Stock Sales
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Tel. Pen. 108

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

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Domestic and Commercial Refrigerators

GULBRANSEN
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Registering Pianos

E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
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House Furnishers Blind Makers
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Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY
TELEPHONE MA 2597

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Exclusive Designer
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

Primrose Showroom
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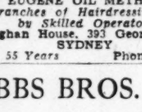
Hosiery and Lingerie
Children's Wear

TREV'S
416 VICTORIA AVENUE
Berlei Corsets and Brassieres CHATSWOOD (A. TREVENA) *Prestige Holeproof Hosiery*
Ladder Proof Lingerie *General Drapery*

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

For Every Radio Requirement



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Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled

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Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
124 WILLOUGHBY RD., CROWS NEST
Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION

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REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne, N. S. W.
Hot water service.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church
Phone X. 3546

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SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
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ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.
6D. PER MILE 62 MACLEY STREET

IVORY CABS

F. L. 4294
SYDNEY'S MOST MODERN CAB SERVICE
Weddings and Social Functions Specially Catered For.
FOR COMFORT——FOR CIVILITY

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460 for Instant Service
Let Us Ring You for Your Order
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBYS
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

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SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street, opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
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OPTOMETRISTS

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MADAME CHRISTINE
Beauty Specialist
CHARM OF HOLLYWOOD PRODUCTS
Ninth Floor, State Shopping Block
MARKET STREET M. A. 5241

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DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

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It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States

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State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

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Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
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State Shopping Block
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PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS, 49 WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 three lines

We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

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BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

PHONE: MA 3200
Elizabeth Fry
CORSET AND LINGERIE SPECIALIST
Individually Designed and Tailored
FOURTH MLOOR, ROOM 29
State Shopping Block, Market St.

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F. 2218

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
Telephone F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

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Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt St.
Ph.: M. A. 5516

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OLIVE M. GOODMAN, *Shoe Fitter Specializing in*
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Styl-eez Shoes
Give Comfort Hosiery, too
5 Bayswater Rd., Kings Cross F. 3512

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"

Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account

To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane

I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement

Name in Full .....
Address .....

FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

CROWN ENGINEERING WORKS, Pty. Ltd.
52 Hope Street, Sth. Brisbane
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
Elec., Oxy. Welders
Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
All Classes of Engineering Estimates Given Shortest Notice
D. W. Suehting, Man. Director

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.)
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B 2808

Overells'
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Tea—Special Home-Made Cakes
Phone B6334 Private Residence B9873

WATTLE FIBROUS PLASTER CO.
Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers. Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Specialty
CHESTER STREET, VALLEY, BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Phones B1831 (5 lines)

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST (next Trittons)
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE
Phones City—B 8674
NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
224 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th Floor, Commercial Bank Chambers
Queen Street, Brisbane
23 years' experience, 9 months' guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting, Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, Write, or Phone B9946

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

PRYCE and READ
Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers
We Cordially Invite You to Call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants, and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes. Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
PHONE B. 5457

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums
Phone B4460—After 7 p. m. M2302

LUCY'S
HATS - - - FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secour

VICTORIA

GEELONG

Pty. S. E. DICKINS Ltd.
GROCERS
Tea and Produce Merchants
Geelong and Melbourne
PRICE QUALITY SERVICE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

Craig's for Quality
Without Quality there can be no economy; but WITH Quality (as always found at Craig's) economical prices become doubly attractive
CRAIG'S
for all Drapery, Clothing, Footwear, Furnishings, Hardware and all Home Needs.
Craig, Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1.
Ph. Central 9040

LOOK! It is good taste to have a home outfitted with furnishings selected for their aesthetic harmony and high quality.
GOOD TASTE can be expressed in terms of small expenditure and durability and beauty ensured within one's means.
May we help you to do this?

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street PRAHRAN, S. 1 Win. 4419
197-201 Glenferrie Road MALVERN, S. E. 4 U4418

The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
PELTIER
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

Showing Now!!
COATS, CAPES and STOLES in Latest Continental Designs
F. L. SCHILLING
8th Floor, Manchester Unity Building
SWANSTON ST., C. 1 PHONE M-4136

DERRYLS
HATS LINGERIE
First Floor, Block Arcade
Elizabeth Street

CORSETS
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN

Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Type of Figure
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
from "WILMAR"
294 Lt. Collins St. Cent. 5218

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

Beauty Service
Peterson Hair Shoppe
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street F2794

Melbourne Book Club
Country Members Receive Special Attention
—and Gift Salon
Exclusive Pottery, Pictures, Stationery, etc.
Lounge Writing Table, Telephone
225 COLLINS ST., DOWNSTAIRS
One door from Swanston Street

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
Melbourne
Tel. F4460

EILEEN PARKER
DRESS SPECIALIST
Individual Designing
Room 819, London Stores Bldg.
ELIZABETH ST. Cent. 6760

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

BALL & WELCH

Special Services
- Machine Finishing for Home Knitters.
- Hosiery Repairs.
- Laundry Service.
- Shoe Repairs.
- Evening Shoes tinted.
- Gloves to order from your own material.
- Shirts and Pyjamas made to order.
- Pattern Service.
- Furniture Storage and Removals.
- Lay by for easy shopping.
- Ladies' Lounge (First Floor).
- These are only a few of the many Services featured by this favorite store.

Flinders Street, Melbourne

INCLEY
for the Latest Models in
GOWNS, HATS WRAPS SPORTSWEAR
PHONE C 1966 183-187 COLLINS ST

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS *May be reserved for Private Functions*
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

LUNCHEONS TEAS. DINNERS | *Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9.30
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F 5969

PETTY'S SALON
Ladies' Wear Specialists
KAYSER Hosiery Gloves Lingerie | CLAY KNIT Tailored Knitwear
30 Glenferrie Road, Malvern
171 High Street, Kew.

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
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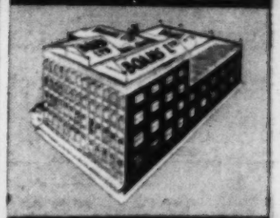

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MIGHTIEST powers by deepest calms are fed. —B. CORNWALL

Daily Features

EACH man has his special duty to perform, his special work to do.—SMILES.

Monitor Movie Guide

Freddie Bartholomew and a Good Cast in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'

By E. C. S.

C. Aubrey Smith and Freddie Bartholomew in a Scene From "Little Lord Fauntleroy"

The Country Doctor (20th Fox)—Presenting the Dionne quintuplets, in a story partly photographed in Canada. Jean Hersholt, Robert Barratt, June Lang.

Dancing Feet (Republic)—Heiress after many disappointments wins grandfather's approval of her dancing career. Program filler. Joan Marsh, Ben Lyon, Edward Nugent.

Don't Gamble With Love (Columbia)—Third-rate melodrama teaching that parenthood is admirable and that gambling isn't. Ann Sothern, Bruce Cabot.

Don't Get Personal (Universal)—Silly adventures of a runaway heiress who gives two workless collegians an auto ride. Sally Eilers, James Dunn, Pinky Tomlin.

Everybody's Old Man (20th-Fox)—The younger set, by means of marital and business mergers, end a feud in the canning business. Irvin Cobb, Rochelle Hudson, Norman Foster.

Hell Ship Morgan (Columbia)—Hack melodrama about the sea captain who does away with himself so his wife can marry another. George Bancroft, Victor Jory, Ann Sothern.

I Conquer the Sea (Halperin)—Melodramatic whaling story with one brother taking himself out of the way that the other may marry the heroine. Some of the incidents are hair-raising. Steffi Duna, Stanley Morner, Douglas Walton.

Little Lord Fauntleroy (U. A.)—Freddie Bartholomew in Mrs. Burnett's story of the American boy who inherits an English title and captures the affections of the crusty head of the family, played by C. Aubrey Smith. Dolores Costello Barrymore, Constance Collier, Henry Stephenson, E. E. Clive.

Love Before Breakfast (Universal)—It takes him 69 minutes of squabbling to find out that she isn't marrying him for his money. Preston Foster, Carole Lombard.

The Milky Way (Paramount)—Farce about the milkman who becomes a pugilist in spite of himself. Harold Lloyd, Adolphe Menjou, Verree Teasdale, Helen Mack.

Muss 'Em Up (Radio)—Preston Foster as the detective who solves the kidnaping mystery. His assistant believes in treating racketeers rough. Alan Mowbray, Margaret Callahan.

The Music Goes Round (Columbia)—Harry Richman, Herman Bing, Michael Bartlett and the spectators sing the ditty around which this showboat-to-Broadway story is built. Rochelle Hudson, Walter Connolly.

Rhodes (G-B)—Walter Huston as the South African commercial pioneer whose enterprises led to the opening up of the gold and diamond fields. A fragmentary biography that is chiefly concerned with the Jameson raid and its consequences.

Song and Dance Man (20th-Fox)—The pretty dancer and her hard-hitting dance partner who helps her to Broadway success and romance with a millionaire suitor. Claire Trevor, Paul Kelly, Michael Whalen, Ruth Donnelly.

The Trail of the Lonesome Pine (Paramount)—John Fox's old-time leisurely and melodramatic novel of feuds in the Southern mountains filmed again, this time in color. Sylvia Sydney, Henry Fonda, Fred MacMurray, Fred Stone.

The Voice of Bugle Ann (Metro)—Lionel Barrymore at his best as a Missourian who avenges with a gun the disappearance of his favorite foxhound, emerging from prison to the thrill of hearing the musical baying of his favorite's descendant Maureen O'Sullivan, Eric Linden.

Wife versus Secretary (Metro)—The secretary persuades the wife to take her playboy husband back or else she'll grab him. This film made one trip to the cleaners, and the need of another is indicated. Clark Gable, Jean Harlow, Myrna Loy, May Robson.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Tire Troughs

OLD automobile tires, a handsaw, and some whitewash provide an energetic boy in a small western town with a nice bit of pocket money. Standing the tire up, he saws it in two, each of which is a complete circle. (The line he saws along is the center of the tread, parallel to the rims.) The halves are then coated with whitewash and when laid on the ground they form ideal troughs for little chickens and turkeys.

They are low enough for them to eat from easily, do not get bent or rusted, and will not tip over if larger fowl stand on the edge of them. A dozen of these troughs can easily be made in a day and sold to farmers and poultry raisers for 10 cents each.—J. K., Ponoka, Alta., Can.

Daily Anecdote

Friends

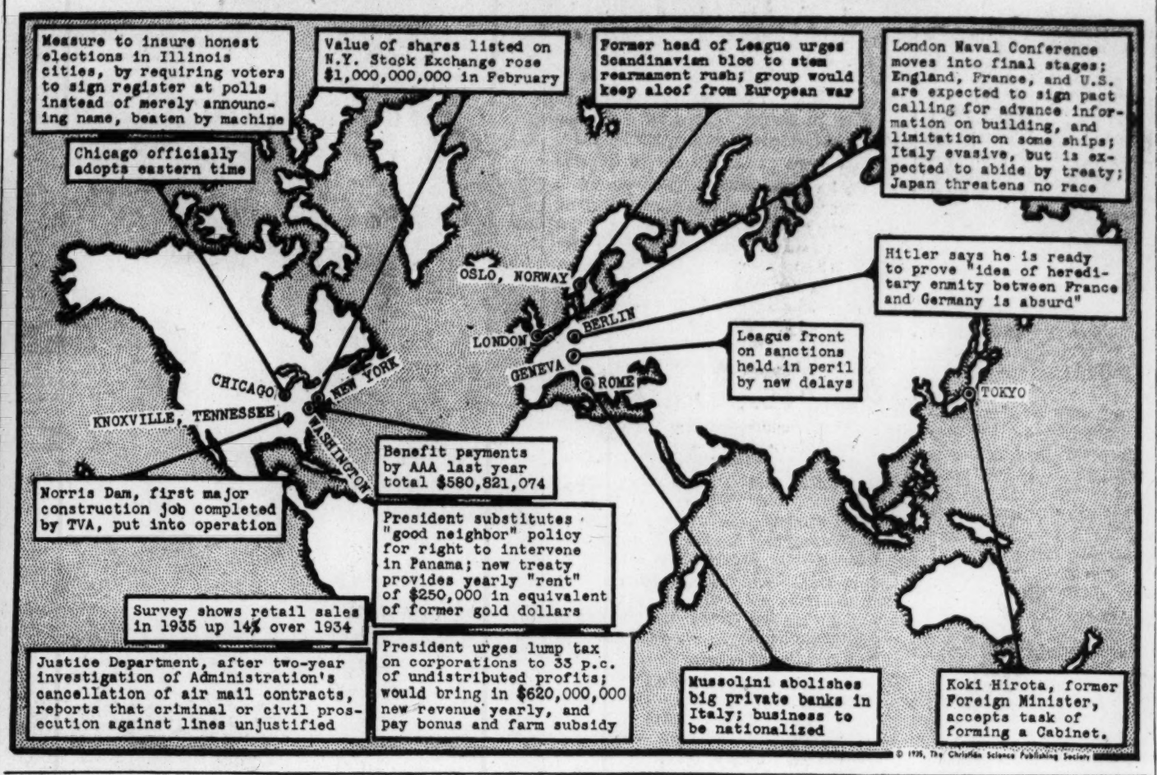
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A VISITOR calling on Archbishop Tillotson saw in the midst of his library a shelf of books so richly and beautifully bound that he was impelled to remark, "These, I suppose, must be your most treasured volumes."

"Yes," replied the Archbishop, "these are my own personal friends. They were avowedly my enemies; but I have made them my friends by the use of those hints which their malice has suggested to me. From them I have received more benefit than from the advice of my most cordial friends. And so I have rewarded them accordingly."

After the Archbishop's passing, there was discovered among his effects a sheaf of libelous papers which had been directed against his character. Across them he had written, "These are libels. I pray God forgive the authors as I do."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Measure to insure honest elections in Illinois cities, by requiring voters to sign register at polls instead of merely announcing name, beaten by machine
Value of shares listed on N.Y. Stock Exchange rose $1,000,000,000 in February
Former head of League urges Scandinavian bloc to stem rearmament rush; group would keep aloof from European war
London Naval Conference moves into final stages; England, France, and U.S. are expected to sign pact calling for advance information on building, and limitation on some ships; Italy evasive, but is expected to abide by treaty; Japan threatens no race
Chicago officially adopts eastern time
OSLO, NORWAY
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
ROME
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
Hitler says he is ready to prove "idea of hereditary enmity between France and Germany is absurd"
League front on sanctions held in peril by new delays
Benefit payments by AAA last year total $580,821,074
Norris Dam, first major construction job completed by TVA, put into operation
President substitutes "good neighbor" policy for right to intervene in Panama; new treaty provides yearly "rent" of $250,000 in equivalent of former gold dollars
Survey shows retail sales in 1935 up 14% over 1934
President urges lump tax on corporations to 33 p.c. of undistributed profits; would bring in $620,000,000 new revenue yearly, and pay bonus and farm subsidy
Justice Department, after two-year investigation of Administration's cancellation of air mail contracts, reports that criminal or civil prosecution against lines unjustified
Mussolini abolishes big private banks in Italy; business to be nationalized
Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister, accepts task of forming a Cabinet.
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Civic Pride

"The meanness of our narrow, twisting streets is the major cause of two great evils, the congestion of transportation on one hand, and our lack of civic pride on the other."—*King Edward VIII (when Prince of Wales).*

On Pruning

"Pruning is indispensable in growing fine plants, thinning, too; is it not possible to learn from nature a basic and irrefutable lesson"—*Eva Le Gallienne.*

Brevities

Boston Herald: Genial Jim Farley has just announced that the Liberty Bell will be the symbol of the coming Democratic Convention. The Liberty Bell, as you know, is a little cracked.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal: The Government can get things done. That Florida canal was planned by President Jackson and they are moving dirt already.

Detroit Free Press: The writer of the new song hit deserves riches. It takes genius to write one that much sillier than the average.

In Lighter Vein

Short Wait

A new minister was preaching from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." After the congregation had listened for some time a few began to grow restless and went out; and others soon followed.

Stopping his sermon, the minister said: "That's right, people; as fast as you are weighed, pass out!"

No others left.

Justice

"The women certainly are patronizing barbershops nowadays."

"Yes, and it serves some of these talkative barbers right!"

Point of View

He: "My treasure!"

She: "My treasury!" — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Apparently Not Planned

"It was rather an impromptu affair."

"Yes, but none the less spontaneous on that account."

Aha!

"Oh, Mr. Butcher, about that joint you sold me last week. Did you say it was imported or deported from Australia?"—*Montreal Star.*

Nothing Like That

Nan: "I wouldn't marry the best man living."

Dan: "Well, I wasn't asking you to."

Hurrumph!

She: "I never could see why they always call a boat a 'she.'"

He: "Then I guess you never tried to steer one."

—London Opinion

"Yes, there's room for a lady five feet three inches down here."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Overcoming With Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

A YOUNG woman whose business makes it necessary for her to drive her car a great deal, has lately come into contact with some incipient gangsters. These are young boys who, obviously influenced by gangster movies and "yellow" news sheets, are in their imagination assuming the role of hold-up men.

A small boy may rush to the curb and point a toy pistol at the driver of the car, shouting, "Stick 'em up!" As a healing rebuke to this perverted sense, the young woman has taken to slowing down her car, and, with her most loving and winning smile, looking at the small play-actor. In every case the assumed ferocity has left the little face, the gun has been slowly lowered, and an answering smile has come to the surface.

Recently a small boy stood ready with a stone in his raised hand, his eyes half closed as though taking deadly aim to hit the car when it came into range. To his surprise, the car stopped; and a friendly voice said: "Hello, Son, how are you? All right? Good! Good-by!"

The raised arm came slowly down; the stone dropped from a limp little hand; and a low-voiced "Hello!" came back. As the car went on, the little fellow walked back to the house and sat down on the steps to think it over.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Affix—The noun is accented on the first syllable, *af'-iks* (both vowels short); but the verb is accented on the second, *a-fiks'* (*a* clipped-short, *i* short). The past tense form, "affixed," is pronounced *a-fikst'*.

Our word came to us through the Old French *aficher*, "to fasten to," based on the Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *figere*, "to fix." Whatever is affixed, then, is fixed to, or fastened to, something; as, a seal may be affixed to a letter, a signature may be affixed to a document, a name may be affixed to an enterprise or movement, etc.

"An hungred" (Matt. 25: 35, 37)—*An hung'-gerd* (*a* and *u* short, *e* as in maker). Do not be misled into sounding the last syllable as spelled, any more than you would sound as spelled the last syllable of "centred."

"An hungred" is a later form of the Old English *ofhyngred*, past participle of the verb *hyngran*, "to hunger," with the prefix *of-*, which imparted the sense of "exhausted with the action expressed by the principal verb." The prefix *of-* gradually changed to *a-*; and since the *h* was only slightly aspirated, the *a-* in some cases became *an-*. In the present instance, the *an* has been inadvertently severed from any apparent connection with "hungred." But we read into "an hungred" the sense of "exhausted with hunger."

Bade—The past tense of "bid" is pronounced *bad* (short *a*).

Bethesda—The first *e* is not short; it is quick-long as in debate, create, defeat—*Be-thez'-da* (second *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

"Blessed" (Matt. 13: 16; 25:34)—In the first instance it is a participial adjective, and in the second it is a noun; but in each case it is sounded preferably as two syllables.

Contradistinction — *Kon-tra-distingk'-shun* (*o* and each *i* short, *a* as in sofa, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word was made up by first prefixing the Latin *contra*, "against," to "distinguish"; so the meaning is obvious—"a distinction by contrast."

Delineate—*De-lin'-e-ate* (first and second *e*'s as in create, *i* short, *a* long).

This word comes to us from the Latin *delineare*, "to sketch in outline" (*de*, "down," and *lineare*, "to mark out"—*linea*, "a line"). We use "delineate" in the sense of "to represent by lines; to portray; to picture," and, in a figurative sense, "to convey to the mind by images."

Evangelist — The first *e* is quick-long as in create, *e-van'-jeh-list* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short, *i* short).

Fidelity—The new Webster's prefers the first *i* long.

Jerusalem — The first *e* is as in create; and, of course, the second *e* is not a short *u*.

Matthew—*Math'-u*, not *Ma'-thoo*.

Objectify — *Ob-jek'-tih-fi* (*o* and first *i* clipped-short, *e* short, second *i* long).

An object is literally that which is "thrown over against or before" (Latin *ob*, "before, toward," and *jacere*, "to throw"). Whatever is objectified, then, is cast forth so as to assume the nature of an object. When we speak of a painting as an artist's thought objectified, we imply that the mental image has been externalized; it has been given the projected outward status of the conception.

Substance—The *a* is clipped-short as in account. Give it no prominence, for a flat, full, short *a* is quite as objectionable as a short *u* sound.

Supposititious — *Suh-poz-ih-tish'-us* (each *u* clipped-short, *o* and each *i* short; secondary stress on second syllable). Discriminate between this word and "suppositious," which is sounded *sup-o-zish'-us*.

Tangible — *Tan'-jih-b'l* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *tangere*, "to touch"; so we may use "tangible" in the sense of "perceptible by touch." In figurative use, the word describes that which is capable of being realized by the mind—that which is substantial.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Electing an Absentee

Question: May a member who is not present at an election be elected to an office?

Answer: Yes, unless the bylaws specifically prohibit. A member thus elected may, of course, refuse the office when notified of his election. This, in the case of an organization electing only at an annual meeting, is equivalent to resigning.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 91

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

II. Second Year of Public Ministry (continued)

4. Parables, by the Sea, plain of Gennesaret:
(Similes or metaphors)
a. Mysteries of the Kingdom:
(1) Sower, Mt. 13:3-8; Mk. 4:1-8; Lu. 8:4-8
(2) Tares, Mt. 13:24-30
(3) Mustard seed, Mt. 13:31-32; Mk. 4:30-32; Lu. 13:18-19
(4) Leaven, Mt. 13:33; Lu. 13:20-21
(5) Hid treasure, Mt. 13:44
(6) Pearl of great price, Mt. 13:45-46
(7) Drag-net, Mt. 13:47-48
(8) Unconscious growth, Mk. 4:26-29
b. Mysteries explained:
(1) The sower, Mt. 13:19-23; Mk. 4:13-20; Lu. 8:11-15
(2) The tares, Mt. 13:36-43
(3) The drag-net, Mt. 13:49-52
c. New cloth and new wine, Mt. 9:16-17
Note: The miracle of the feeding of 5000, with the result that the multitude tried to make Jesus king, closed the second period of the Galilean ministry
5. Jesus leaving Galilee:
Note: The tragedy of the death of John the Baptist is laid to the malice of Herodias and her daughter Salome
The place is Machaerus, a castle on the east side of the Dead Sea
a. John the Baptist's imprisonment:
(1) Last testimony, Jno. 3:25-30; 1:30
(2) In prison, Mt. 4:12; 14:3; Mk. 1:14; 6:17; Lu. 3:19-20
(3) Rumor of Jesus, Lu. 7:17-18
b. Messengers sent to Jesus:
(1) Doubt expressed, Mt. 11:2-6; Lu. 7:19-20
(2) Answer of Jesus, Lu. 7:21-23
(3) Jesus' testimony, Mt. 11:7-15; Lu. 7:24-28; Jno. 5:33-35
(4) Effect on the people, Mt. 11:16-19; Lu. 7:29-35
c. Death of John the Baptist:
(1) Plan of Herodias, Mt. 14:1-5; Mk. 6:14-20
(2) Herod's birthday, Mt. 14:6-11; Mk. 6:21-28
(3) John the Baptist beheaded, burial by followers, Mt. 14:12; Mk. 6:29
(4) Herod's conscience, Lu. 9:7-9
d. Crisis in Galilee:
(1) Second rejection at Nazareth, Mt. 13:54-58; Mk. 6:1-6; Lu. 8:40
(2) Pharisees and Scribes, Mt. 15:1-20; Mk. 7:1-23; Jno. 7:1
(3) Many disciples leave Jesus, Jno. 6:59-66
(4) The twelve faithful, Jno. 6:67-71
Note: The crisis of Jno. 6 is the reason for the withdrawal of Jesus into temporary retirement

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Catch Cork'

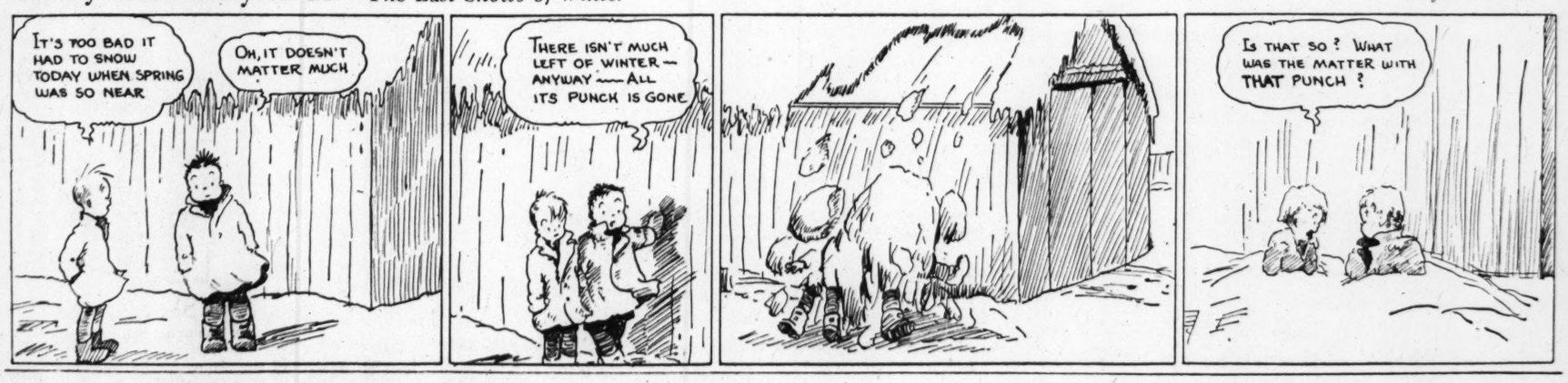
THE ingredients necessary for this recipe for hilarity are: corks tied to long strings, a pair of dice, a pie pan, and matches.

The players sit round a table. They hold tightly their strings which lead to the corks in the center of the table. One who has no cork holds the pie pan and throws the dice. Should he throw a seven, he claps down the pie pan in an attempt to catch as many corks as possible before they are jerked away.

Penalties are paid the "dealer": for a caught cork, one match; for jerking at the wrong time, one match. If the dealer fails to capture a cork he exchanges the pan and dice for his neighbor's cork. The winner is the one who has the most matches when laughter leaves the crowd too weak to continue.—Mrs. G. F., Los Angeles.

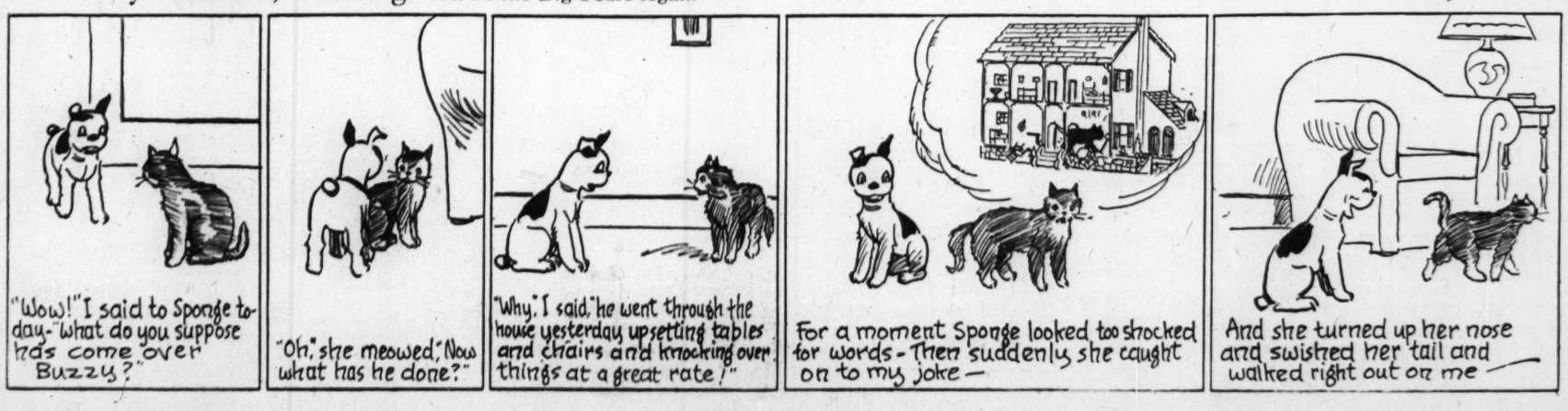
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Last Snows of Winter*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S TOO BAD IT HAD TO SNOW TODAY WHEN SPRING WAS SO NEAR
OH, IT DOESN'T MATTER MUCH
THERE ISN'T MUCH LEFT OF WINTER — ANYWAY — ALL ITS PUNCH IS GONE
IS THAT SO? WHAT WAS THE MATTER WITH THAT PUNCH?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Here's the Big Tease Again*

By CARMACK


"Wow!" I said to Sponge today—"what do you suppose has come over Buzzy?"
"Oh," she meowed, "Now what has he done?"
"Why," I said, "he went through the house yesterday upsetting tables and chairs and knocking over things at a great rate!"
For a moment Sponge looked too shocked for words—Then suddenly she caught on to my joke—
And she turned up her nose and swished her tail and walked right out on me—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Two Opportunities Missed

MR. ROOSEVELT and Mr. Fletcher are missing their opportunities. Mr. Roosevelt, as you may recall, is the President who some months ago invited Americans to examine their condition and determine for themselves if the New Deal had infringed their constitutional rights. Mr. Fletcher, as you doubtless remember, is the chairman of the Republican National Committee who protested a few weeks ago that his party was being deprived of equal freedom of speech by the radio chains.

We believe the constitutional rights of American citizens have been endangered, if not infringed, by the seizure of private papers by the Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Black. The Fourth Amendment says:

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

We understand the committee did not particularly describe the papers it subpoenaed in its investigation of lobbying by utility interests. We recognize that grave abuses such as forged telegrams were uncovered in some of the papers seized. But government by telegram does not justify government by seizure.

Investigating committees of both houses and both parties have used their powers in several ways that are extremely questionable. That they have performed useful services is no justification for overriding individual rights or forgetting that they are still under the law even when they act as judge and jury. Public disapproval and judicial veto may be required to limit this growing tendency of legislative inquisitors to invade constitutional liberties. But here is a specific case of invasion, a specific opportunity for the President to uphold the Constitution. The Executive has no official control over a Senate committee, but a public word of disapproval would be effective.

Mr. Fletcher's opportunity is no less compelling. A political party has just been denied free access to the air. A speech by the general secretary of the Communist Party in America scheduled for Thursday night on a nationwide hookup was banned by the Yankee Network. It was Voltaire who said, "I do not agree with a word you say but will defend with my life your right to say it." It was Jefferson who said, "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." That is the American way. It is the spirit of the First Amendment to the Constitution, which among other things guarantees free speech.

We are opposed not only to the Communists' economic doctrine; we are opposed to the Communists' political doctrine. Suppression of private rights, such as free speech, is just as repugnant to the American system as is suppression of private property. We have enough confidence in the American economic and political system to believe it can stand comparison with any other. When Americans adopt the methods and spirit of Communism even to combat Communism they undermine the Constitution and violate its spirit.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, which gave time to the Communist speech and to an answer, said, "The best way to make martyrs out of Communists is to gag them." Mr. Fletcher, who was recently in controversy with the radio people demanding time for a political party, should have been the one to say this.

But even if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Fletcher are not always awake to their opportunities, constitutional rights do not today lack for defenders. The people themselves are aroused to safeguard their liberties. There are some thoughtless efforts to shout down or gag opponents, and there is far too much willingness to let government do anything so long as it hands out funds; but the increasing appreciation of the Constitution, and the renewed disposition of citizens to think for themselves, are heartening.

The Copyright Bill

WHEN an author has produced a great book or a composer an excellent piece of music, the rights to it ought to belong to him as much in one country as another. This is the premise on which the Berne convention of 1887 established the international copyright union, which since then has extended mutual copyright protection among most of the nations of the world.

The most recent revision of that convention, made in 1928 to bring it up to date, remains, however, unratified by the United States. An American author or publisher, to prevent possible pirating of his work abroad, must make separate registration in each country, so far as its laws authorize. Membership in the copyright union would mean that the author of a work in the United States would automatically be protected against infringement in any of the forty-five present member countries.

The Duffy bill to provide among other things for adherence to the Berne convention was passed by the Senate last summer and is now before the House of Representatives Committee on Patents. It represents a modernization of the copyright code. Besides the international aspect, it proposes important changes in the interests of authors and artists.

It would make the copyright belong to the author and not to the publisher of his work, would extend the copyright to a single term of 56 years instead of the present renewable 28-year term, and would afford the "right of divisibility"—that is, the writer could sell book rights to a publisher, serial rights to a magazine, moving picture rights to a producer, and so on, all from a single copyright.

These points are covered also in an alternative bill urged by Representative William I. Sirovich, chairman of the Patents Committee, but the Sirovich bill does not provide adherence to the Berne convention. Due to the Trammell amendment in the Duffy bill, both would require an American printing of a foreign work before it could be copyrighted in the United States—a clause of doubtful benefit to American publishers and one that might partly nullify the effect of adherence.

The most sharply contested difference between the two bills, however, is a point quite unconnected with these leading features of the legislation. It has to do with the inclusion or omission of the present $250 minimum fine for infringement. The fine is insisted upon in the Sirovich bill as an indispensable protection to popular music writers represented in the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. It is opposed by radiocasters and operators of places of amusement, who allege it is used by the ASCAP as a lever to exact excessive charges and who carried their point in the Senate bill.

No one wishes to deprive song writers either of their fair reward or to see the users of their product overcharged, but it does seem as though Congress should be able and entitled to bring about some compromise or decision on this point so as to proceed with the important business of extending better protection to authors, composers and artists in the use of their works at home and abroad.

Black on White

AMERICAN Presidents may have more actual power than British royalty in matters merely political, but when it comes to fashions in dress they must take a back seat. If a King who was once a Prince of Wales should don a colored shirt and brown boots to set off a morning coat, even Bond Street tailors would tactfully refer to royal originality, and the church parade in Hyde Park would sparkle with masculine habiliments of many hues.

But would the boldest American sartorial rebel dare insert black buttons in his full dress white vest because President Roosevelt turned up the other evening at a recent Cabinet dinner thus attired? Lost in the wash, he said. At that, he was more fortunate than King John who lost all his belongings in the Wash. But democracy has its charms. American citizens can feel a fellow sympathy that, even as their own, a White House wardrobe boasts but a single set of vest buttons. No prudent man, however, will brave the disapproving stare of a haughty head-waiter by putting black on white.

Asking the Men Who Make Them

"ALL the world's a stage." If Shakespeare had been writing during the last year or two he might have added "for investigation." Two recent investigations—each notable in its own way—are the Nye Committee's examination of the American munitions business under Senatorial authority, and the proceedings of the Arms Trade Commission in Great Britain.

The Senate Committee's questioning of American arms makers and financiers was notable for the amount of evidence it produced. The British inquiry seems to have been notable more for its limitations despite the "gallant efforts to elicit the truth" which were made by Dame Rachel Crowdy and Sir Philip Gibbs and some other individual commissioners. As is pointed out in an article from the Economist of London, which the Monitor reprints in its Wide Horizon column today, the powers of the two investigating agencies cannot be compared.

The power of a Senate committee is such that great care must be exercised by the members to avoid doing injustice to those whose affairs are being scrutinized. Its powers are such that the temptation to make political capital out of investigations is always before the members, and unfortunately is not always denied. But to the Senate group, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, is due much credit, as well as some possible criticism, for unearthing evidence useful not only in America but Great Britain.

The Economist's conviction that the international private arms trade should not be left to operate uncontrolled is shared by the Monitor, whether that conviction apply to British, American or any other nation's armaments interests. The business is shot through with scandal. Of course it may be said that corruption is to be found in any line of business—and "why, therefore, single out the arms trade for attack?" The answer is that in no other business are corruption and unbridled pursuit of profits so explosively loaded with tragedy for the world.

Regulatory Security

Book News of the Day

IF THE nineteen-twenties go down in American history as the decade of hopeful economic schemes for individual security, the nineteen-thirties will go down as the decade of hopeful political schemes for national economic security. The plan contributed by Arthur B. Adams in his NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY (University of Oklahoma Press. $2.50) is built round a make-work theory of cutting down hours until everyone has a job. Economics is supposed to be a matter of thought, but in fact it is so much a matter of feeling that the reactions of most readers to Mr. Adams's proposals can be easily forecast by a simple test. If they like the attitude and the work of the Federal Trade Commission they will like the book; if not, they will not read it with pleasure.

The author was once a member of that commission, and his program would be built about a Federal Trade Adjustment Act of Congress putting a magnified version of the Federal Trade Commission in control of practically everybody's business. Congress is also advised to pass an act giving the Government power to regulate practically everybody's hours and everybody's wages, eliminating unemployment and raising purchasing power.

The book asserts that special permission of a government bureau should be required for any working week over thirty hours. In addition farm production should be adjusted, interest rates should be squeezed down, "excess profits" should be eliminated, high incomes should be steeply taxed and huge fortunes cut down. Such politico-economic surgery might hurt at first, the author believes, but in the end would give the country economic security.

To support this program the book presents several questionable theses which are steadily becoming more popular. The first of these is that the boom and depression of 1922-1932 were essentially different from the ups and downs of business sentiment which have afflicted European and American society since the rise of Protestantism. The second is that unemployment, which has been a basic social problem since before the time of Elizabeth's Statute of Laborers, has suddenly been raised to importance in the last generation or so by the development of power-driven tools. The third is that the country is still so overbuilt that there is not likely to be much demand in the near future for new equipment, new capital, new homes or new industries. The fourth is that in a politically free industrial economy without benefit of Washington bureaux the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

These theses are not new but the book makes an excellent case for them. It is far less dull than most economics books, and a valuable detailed and factual review of the relief and reform policies of the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations is given.

H. M. F.

A Barrier?

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCH & SEIZURE
PUBLIC OPINION
WHOLESALE SEIZURE OF TELEGRAMS
SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Midnight Over Manhattan

CENTRAL PARK lay hidden beneath a gleaming white carpet of snow. Wet roadways stretched out mile after mile like black silk ribbons dotted with jewels where traffic signals twinkled. Bare trees glittered with a metallic luster, the moonlight showing up every detail in the quaint arabesques they etched on the blank white of sloping knolls.

Rather odd. Yesterday afternoon, under the sunny warm skies of California, we were packed in a kaleidoscope of color with 50,000 holiday makers watching the hippodrome of the American Ascot in tropical foliage, with the mighty Discovery finishing away back in seventh place. Tonight, just twenty-four hours later, we stand on the terrace of a penthouse forty-one floors above Fifty-ninth Street in Manhattan and our breath hangs in a brittle plume in the crisp air of winter.

The sharp, rhythmic echo of steel against ice floats upward as the skaters across in the park swing around the lake. Minka, the big police dog, has her nose against the French windows with a wistful expression, accentuated by the play of shadows against her face from the crackling log fire inside.

"Come on."

Out she bounds, rubbing against us and burrowing her whole head into the banked snow by the grilled railings.

Out of shifting and confused gusts of memory, fragments begin to piece themselves together. This New York that we have returned to is somehow new to us after fifteen years in the tropics. South, the buildings are strung irregularly along Sixth Avenue. Ragged clouds over Radio City wear fleecy edges of a fixed dead pink from the conflagration of Broadway.

Bars of silver have suddenly brightened the sky and the moon shows full and clear. A blast of wind blows from its perch a starling and it glides away and settles in the distance. The tower of the Empire State Building resembles a lighted stopper on a bottle of modern French scent. Out of the cascade of electric lights, spinning their blues and reds and greens, an amber searchlight explores the heavens, melts into crimson, then breaks up into a whirling mass of golden words saluting the première of a new motion picture.

Minka nudges us again. She wants to go inside. We don't. We've come 5000 miles to see this panorama . . . to live in it again now . . . to be part of it. Out of a medley of sounds from the overtone of the traffic below rises the clatter of a loose chain on an automobile racing northward, synchronized with the faint cadence of a dance band floating across the housetops. The night smells fresh and clear with the scent of snow. The sky is serene. Suddenly the air is ruffled by a deep long blast sustained and melancholy in tone.

"The Europa is going out," Miriam calls.

We bend far over the edge of the terrace with Minka's carefully warning bark that we have stretched quite far enough. A great dark blur crested with a glow of yellow light is slowly detaching itself from the largest pier in the North River. The blast, more massive, comes again. The tugs swing her about in midstream and send her slipping downward. The lavaliere of winking lights strung along the Jersey shore are going out one by one. The river's invisible tide rises and falls. Below us, on the street, people are going left and right.

C. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Changing Scenes at the Capital

By Frank L. Perrin

WASHINGTON

ONE who remains long away from Washington discovers, when he returns for even a brief visit, many unexpected and unannounced atmospheric changes. Of course the visitor is prepared for the many tremendous structural changes on Capitol Hill and along the widening borders of Pennsylvania Avenue. These have been contemplated or in progress for some years, and even the occasional guest has marked the geographical and architectural betterments since that season when a determined but awkward squad of "bonus army" soldiers camped along the Potomac and in the environs of the Capital itself. The magnificent Supreme Court Building, the Hall of Archives, and a half dozen other beautiful structures fill the eye and appeal to one's sense of fitness.

But there has come, meantime, another significant though not actually visible change in Washington. This has come within recent months, and definitely within a year. It is in the political pulse of a great nation and is symptomatic, I am convinced, of conditions which even the expert partisan diagnostician could not have forecast a year ago. As one goes about, first to the halls of the two houses of Congress, to the White House itself, to the chamber where sit in dignity the nine justices of the Supreme Court, to the offices of individual Senators and Representatives, and into the inner sanctums of newspaper correspondents, there persists some doubt that those quite close to the scene of action realize, as fully as the visitor, the importance and extent of this change.

I believe that I brought back from the West no illusions regarding the return of political sanity to the states of the farm belt. There was little thought that this same leavening influence was being felt, or that it was perceptible in Washington. But it is, and there, as in the Middle West and in many sections of the East and North, it offers encouraging promise of a cessation, even before the end of the present session of Congress, of temporizing or experimental legislation.

No single individual, it may be said, is more conscious of the changing temper of the American people than the President himself. Long ago it was forgotten that it was supposed that he was not politically minded. His strength, both before and since his election in 1932, has been his surpassing ability to appeal convincingly to the masses. I feel that he himself realizes this, and will seek to profit by it to the fullest possible extent. And so we may expect, between now and June, and between June and November, a gradual reversal of Administration policies toward or past the dividing line between conservatism and ultra-liberalism, which may tend to allay the apprehensions, among the President's own partisans, that in the enforced endorsement of Roosevelt policies as contrasted to the 1932 platform, the Democratic Party is to be committed unalterably to a program repulsive to the disciples of Jackson and Jefferson.

While it was never more apparent than since the spectacular speech made by former Governor Alfred E. Smith at the American Liberty League dinner in Washington that a breach within the Democratic Party ranks would tremendously affect the election in November, it is not reasonable to suspect that this threatened breaking away of the conservative Democrats is the responsible or motivating influence which seems now to be operating in the White House.

So it may be taken for granted, unless present signs are misread and misinterpreted, that the Democratic platform which will be adopted in Philadelphia next June will bear no slightest resemblance to the interpretation which Mr. Roosevelt has given to the platform upon which he promised to stand in 1932. Nothing short of such a pledge, actual or implied, will restore a semblance of order in the disorganized ranks of the President's party.

Just how much credence will be given to such a pledge, if offered, remains to be seen. In the estimation of many of those who supported him for election, the President has disregarded as sacred a pledge once made. His independent and perhaps ill-advised action has caused to be written for his confusion and embarrassment a record of the failure of experimental or unconstitutional legislation. The cost of these exploits is still to be paid. Gradually, in Washington as elsewhere, there is earnestly being sought that wisdom, coupled with leadership, which will not only point, but take, the way out.

Mirror of Opinion

Inflation Looms

OUT of Washington comes the rumbling of inflation like distant thunderclaps preceding a storm.

The Treasury of the United States is the strongest in the world, but it is being depleted at a rate so fast that it cannot be replenished by any honest means. Relief spending is only one of the major causes. Others include indirect expenditures, alleged but not proved, to have the effect of direct relief and increases in the regular budget items, such as Army, Navy and the departments. Social security, farm relief and the bonus are setting up vested interests which amount to pipelines from the Treasury without shut-off valves. The flow will increase with the years.

How long can the borrowing continue? Until the banks can no longer buy the government I. O. U.'s. And when will that be? No one knows exactly, but there have already been signs of financial regurgitation as banks have tried to swallow the vast and frequent offerings. Whether the bonus and Security Act borrowings can be downed without throwing them back on Washington remains to be seen.

There is the issue. It must be faced. Curb the excess spending or squander the country into squalor. Cease piling up an unpayable debt or — inflation looms. — *St. Louis (Mo.) Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Britain Questions Its Armorers

Excerpts from an editorial in THE ECONOMIST, London. Reprinted with special permission.

WHEN the Arms Trade Commission was appointed a year ago many of those who had been studying the evils of the present system feared that a commission so constituted would prove too weak a diviner of truth. The commission's proceedings in recent weeks have shown that these fears were justified. . . .

In England, the commission has had to rely entirely upon the courtesy, and the candor, sometimes indiscreet, of the firms whose record was under review; and it has not even the power to examine witnesses under oath. In such circumstances it would be absurd to look to the commission for an adequate illumination of the darker side of this most dangerous of the socially dangerous trades. One witness is even reported to have asserted that some critics of the trade in arms had been constrained to lay an exaggerated emphasis on the sanctity of human life. But even so, the evidence . . . has thrown a good many glancing lights upon the dangers of their peculiar business.

The first item in the charge commonly brought against the present system of manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit is that it must tend to increase the demand for killing-power. . . .

The armament firms' evidence has also served to confirm the suggestion that the present system stimulates the development of new kinds of weapons which, in the interests of world security, would be better suppressed. The private armament firms are under a continuous inducement to devise some refinement of the instruments of death which will render existing armaments obsolete. . . .

* * *

The interest of the nation and of the world in relation to the technical development of lethal weapons does not coincide with the interest of those who make armaments for private profit. The system, moreover, offers exceptional opportunities and temptations for corruption and improper influence. . . .

Finally, the present system lends itself to the formation of rings, national and international, which may be in a position to play into each other's hands in stimulating demand and in forcing up prices at the taxpayers' expense. Public anxiety about the relations of I. C. I. with du Ponts and other foreign firms will not have been allayed by the commission's proceedings. There was no cross-examination over the relations of I. C. I. with the I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany: the direct interest of Vickers in the continuance of submarine-building in Spain was not examined. There was no searching inquiry into Vickers' arrangements with foreign firms for tendering for warships; and public anxiety will be increased by the withholding from publication of particulars of agreements with British and foreign armament firms. . . .

But what matters much more is the constructive part of its work. The recent proceedings indicate that some of the commissioners cannot be happy about the licensing system, and have been doing some radical thinking about various measures of national control. Sir H. McGowan has lent support to the suggestion that a munitions board should be established; but the board as contemplated by him would apparently be a private manufacturers' concern rather than that of the state.

* * *

The commission has a task much more important than investigation into the "evil effects," now more or less admitted, of the private trade in arms. It has to consider what steps, if any, should be recommended to amend that system. It has to do so at a time when the "all-clear" for armament expansion on a great scale is being given, and when private factories in this and other countries are being employed, more extensively than ever before in peacetime, for rapid execution of government orders for war material. In these unfavorable circumstances, the commission's recommendations are not likely to be drastic. And, if drastic, they are not likely to be expeditiously carried out. But the present system is, we consider, open to such grave objections, moral, political, and economic, that it should not continue.

The commission will, we confidently expect, recommend at the very least a large extension of state control through the licensing system. We hope that it will not stop short of recommending acceptance of all the principles of the American arms trade plan of November, 1934—which provided for an agreed licensing system for imports, exports, and manufacture, publicity for orders, and international inspection on the spot. For it was the British attitude at Geneva, more than any other factor, which killed this constructive American proposal stone dead; and, having gained the unenviable reputation of being opposed to all American initiatives, we might do well to repair our damaged good faith.

We hope, too, that the commission will favor some kind of national munitions board, under state control, and not that of the private firms. Even that is not enough. If the present crisis in the evolution of a collective peace system is overcome without disaster, we cannot think that this nation will long be content to leave the profit motive free to operate, even under license, in this most dangerous of all trades.